THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 73 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Barkley Resigns Post Over Tax Veto; Dual Raid Downs 133 Nazi Planes; Churchill: Heavier Air Blows on Reich

Two-pronged air attack batters plane plants in Reich — Nazis flee from Krivoi Rog.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

A total of 133 Nazi fighter planes were downed by yesterday's converging Allied air attacks upon German airplane plants from Britain and Italy, the United States Army announced today, as American bombers from Italy launched out again today at aircraft factories at Steyr in Austria.

This brings the total planes downed in three days of concentrated air offensive to 310.

The cost to the Allies in heavy United States bombers was 53—that is, 41 of those from Britain, 12 of those from Italy. To this figure must be added 11 fighters lost by the British-based air forces, bringing the total loss to 64 planes.

The main burden of the attack was borne by the 8th and 9th American Air Forces in Britain and the 15th Air Force in Italy. The latter attacked the Messerschmitt plant at Regensburg, freight yards near Munich, and some supporting bases across the Adriatic; the former struck at the Junkers 88 assembly plant at Bernburg, and other fighter-plane plants at Oschersleben and Halberstadt in Central Germany.

Yesterday's converging raid begins to show the inverted value of Germany's interior lines. For while Germany has all the advantage of a central position in the rapid moving of its land reserves to any point, the advantage in the air lies with the Allies, who can converge from a number of air bases around the periphery—a number that will increase rapidly as more territory east, south, and west is conquered.

The number of bombers assembled in this two-prong attack has not been stated, but it is clear that after this preliminary trial larger numbers of planes will be involved and the difficulty of the Germans in countering attacks will increase proportionately.

Germany's reply to the attack was the eleventh raid this month on London, made by two converging squadrons, raising the heaviest barrage of

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Prime Minister warns people of Britain on great efforts needed for final victory.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 23—A still more ominous outlook for Germany emerges today from the fact that Prime Minister Churchill in his latest review of the war gave the first and dominant place to the Allied air offensive against Germany.

But coupled with this warning to the Nazis was a call to the British people for a more sober outlook and a greater realization of the efforts and sacrifices still needed for victory.

Mr. Churchill warned of the prospect of heavier air attacks on Britain together with the possibility of assaults from new racket weapons and pilot-less planes which the Germans presumably are assembling in large quantities on the French coast.

Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons yesterday, "I have certainly given no guarantees or even held out any expectations that 1944 will see the end of the European war."

But he added with a typical Churchillian twist, "nor have I given any guarantees the other way."

Full Aid to Partisans

He said that Anglo-American air attacks on Germany "must be regarded as our chief offensive at the present time." "The spring and summer," he said, "will see a vast increase" in the force of these attacks.

He warned, however, that despite their air power, the Allies might not secure the defeat of Germany this year.

He cautioned that German armed might, with its 300 loyal and efficient divisions, was still considerable. He alluded to the

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Details on Mr. Churchill's Speech: Page 15.

Associated Press from Army Air Forces; By a Staff Artist

Air Pincers Squeeze Reich

Upper: American Flying Fortresses of the United States Strategic Air Force leave vapor trails as they wing their way toward Brunswick, Germany, an important center of the production of enemy fighter planes. Bombers claimed 46 enemy aircraft destroyed, and escorting fighters claimed another 45. Lower: Converging bomber squadrons from Britain and Italy concentrate heavy attacks on fighter-plane factories at various points in Central Germany. Attack bears out Prime Minister Winston Churchill's warning that attacks on Germany from all points are to be stepped up.

Senate Majority Leader to call meeting of Democrats to act on another spokesman.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—In a scene of tremendous drama, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, who for the seven past years has been Democratic Majority Leader, defied President Roosevelt today and proffered his resignation over the tax bill veto, in a 50-minute floor speech.

The speech was followed by an almost universal burst of applause in which members of the Senate from both sides of the House rose and joined for a period of minutes.

Only two or three Senators failed to participate in the historic ovation which marks, in effect, a declaration of war upon Mr. Roosevelt.

Thus, in the midst of a World War, and in the beginning of a presidential election contest, the struggle over the tax measure has turned into a still bigger issue, a struggle between Congress and the President.

Obviously moved by intense feeling, Senator Barkley announced that he would summon the Democratic Senators to a caucus tomorrow at which time he would submit his resignation.

Favorable Response

From the reception of his speech today there could be no question that other Democratic Senators would not accept the resignation and that, in all probability, Senator Barkley would remain in office but with former ties severed with the White House. He will be the congressional leader—not the President's.

So strong was the favorable reaction to the Barkley speech that it was expected to sweep not only the Senate but the House, and probably result in overriding the veto. The votes to override in the Senate are certain, the only question remains as to House action.

Senator Barkley attempted to keep personalities out of his speech, but at several points indulged in as strong langauge as has been used against Mr. Roosevelt by some of his Republican critics.

Senator Barkley branded the Roosevelt veto message a "calculated and deliberate assault upon the legislative integrity of every member of the United States Congress."

Reviews Long Record

As the Senate listened in hushed silence, Senator Barkley continued:

"Others may do as they please, but as for me, I do not propose to take this unjustifiable assault lying down."

He reviewed his service as Majority Leader, dating from July, 1937, and declared it was twice as long as that of any other man.

"This is the first time in that long service, which I have thought was honorable," Senator Barkley continued, "that I have been accused of voting for a bill that impoverishes the needy and enriches the greedy."

For "12 years" in the Senate, he declared, "I have carried to the best of my ability the flag of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and for the past seven years the flag of the Administration."

Senator Barkley said he had borne the flag "with pride" as representing a dynamic leader, for whose leadership the public yearned.

Press Gallery Jammed

He had carried it, Senator Barkley said with a grim note, "over rougher territory" than many in the past, "sometime with little help here on the Senate floor and not infrequently with little help from the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue."

Reaching his peroration with the declaration that there was "little in the past record that I would change and nothing that I would not repeat," Senator Barkley announced that there was "something more precious to me than any honor . . . that is the approval of my own conscience and of my own self-respect."

At this moment in his speech the Senate floor was full and the back of the Chamber was lined with members of the Lower House who had come over on word that Senator Barkley intended to resign. The press gallery was jammed.

As the Senator announced his determination to offer his resignation an uproar in the press gallery caused him to pause as newspapermen, regardless of noise, raced up the stairs to the swinging glass doors to send out the most sensational legislative news that has been heard in a generation.

Senator Barkley briefly announced the call of the Democratic

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Fuel Conservation Urgent; War Loan Oversubscribed; Neutrality Talk in Madrid

The World's Day—February 23, 1944

Boston: Oil Shortage Hits Metropolitan Area

Fuel oil consumers and dealers in the Metropolitan Boston area were called upon today by State Emergency Conservator Richard P. Doherty to conserve their supplies most diligently, the current temporary oil shortage being likely to last for several days, he said. [Page 2.]

A three-day Boston & Maine Railroad "Back Pay for Bonds" caravan opened today with rallies in Boston, Billerica, Dover, N. H., and Portland, Maine. Purpose of the campaign is to sell railroad employees the idea of turning their $2,500,000 in back pay, resulting from recent pay increases, into bonds. Carol Bruce, film actress, and two World War II veterans are participating in the caravan.

New England hens and pullets laid 215,000,000 eggs in January, compared with 194,000,000 in January, 1943, the New England Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

Suspension of passenger service consisting of two daily round trips on the nine-mile Readville, Hyde Park, and Dorchester branch of the New Haven Railroad, scheduled for March 4, and intended to release manpower and equipment for more essential service, was protested today before the State Public Utilities Commission by 40 residents of those communities.

Washington: Small-Bond Sales Short of Goal

The $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan has been oversubscribed by $1,884,000,000, with another week's tabulation yet to be added, the Treasury announced. Total purchases by individuals, however, were nearly $1,000,000,000 short of the $5,500,000,000 goal for individuals.

Thomas D. Blake, who has been editing a radio news bulletin for American Embassies and Legations, will become an assistant to Presidential Secretary Stephen Early next Monday, it was announced. He succeeds William D. Hassett, who was promoted last week to the Chief Executive's Secretariat.

Scant prospect of public works construction for civilian purposes during the war was seen by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, in testimony before the House Flood Control Committee.

In Europe: Strict Neutrality Asked of Spain

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced that Britain and the United States had made a series of requests to Spain to take a stricter view of its obligations of neutrality, and said "conversations now are proceeding in Madrid."

Former Finnish Cabinet member, Juhu K. Paasikivi, whose arrival in Stockholm on Feb. 12 led to rumors of Finnish-Russian peace negotiations, has left the Swedish capital, declining to comment on the subject of such negotiations. It was said that he appeared in less jovial mood than on his arrival. Meanwhile in Washington, Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius said that the United States maintains hope of getting Finland out of the war, even though Mr. Paasikivi has left Sweden.

Germany and Finland have opened trade discussions at Helsingfors, it is reported, and it is believed these talks will have an important bearing on current Finnish peace negotiations, since Germany has furnished substantial supplies to Finland in the past.

Ten French guerrillas were tried and executed within ten hours at Lyon, according to the French press, which also reports that Paul Gallas, Commander of Vichy's Militia Shock Troops, has been killed by guerrillas in the Saone and Loire department.

Guards at the Vichy internment camp for members of the French Foreign Legion frequently beat their prisoners and practiced other forms of cruelty, it has been charged at the "purge trials" now being held at Algiers before a French military court.

The food shortage in Britain will not be entirely relieved before 1950, Col. J. J. Llewellin, Food Minister, has warned. He believes that normal supplies of milk, strawberries, eggs, and tomatoes will not be available before 1948-49.

Smaller European nations have been invited by the European Advisory Committee to submit their views on the problem of how to handle defeated Germany.

Draft deferments, applying to men born since 1904 who are working in certain British war industries, have been abolished in order to provide additional manpower for the armed forces, for coal mining, and the merchant navy.

French Committee of National Liberation prepared for occupation of liberated French territory by adopting the text of its proposed provisional government pending normal elections.

National: Strike Cuts Hard-Coal Output 16 P. C.

Production of hard coal was cut an estimated 16 per cent nationally yesterday by a walkout of 8,000 miners protesting over dismissal of a union committeeman, on charges of interfering with the management, it was reported at Shenandoah, Pa. Eight collieries and two breakers of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company were closed.

A 2,200-ton destroyer, with the striking power of a World I cruiser, was launched at Bethlehem Steel Company's Staten Island, N. Y. yard. It was named for Capt. Samuel Nobre Moore, skipper of the heavy cruiser Quincy, lost in the Savo Sea Battle of Aug. 9, 1942. It was sponsored by his widow.

Clipper "air cheques," acceptable in 63 countries and colonies throughout the world, will be issued by Pan American Airways, it was announced in New York. Designed to overcome wartime restrictions on carrying currency between countries, the "cheques" will constitute the first system of world air currency, according to the company.

The Swedish Government will send representatives to the International Labor Office meeting in Philadelphia on April 20, the American-Swedish News Exchange disclosed in New York.

Continuance of food rationing after the war will be a necessity, said P. M. Brinker, President of the National Retail Grocers Association, speaking at the 32nd annual convention of the Texas Wholesale Grocers Association, in San Antonio.

Canada: 5 Montreal Tramway Employees Arrested

Under arrest are five employees of the Montreal Tramways Company on charges of violating provincial legislation prohibiting strikes in public utilities. The walkout concerned involved refusal of Canadian Congress of Labor men to work on the same trams with American Federation of Labor men.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston, today thru Friday.

Quincy, Thursday thru Saturday.

Lynn, Saturday.

Dover, Saturday.

Weather Predictions

Fair, Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

January Cut In Living Cost Skips Boston

Out of seven New England cities surveyed prices in Hub found to have held about steady.

Out of seven New England cities surveyed, Boston alone failed to register a lowering of retail food costs last month, and in Boston prices held steady, the Regional Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

Food prices generally declined or stood still through New England, it appeared from the figures from the United States Department of Labor agency. In Boston the lack of change departed from the down trend of the past half year. Declines came locally every month save one since last June. Only in October did prices here go up.

The declines of past months are credited to the fresh fruits and vegetables coming on last spring, dollars and cents ceilings of the Office of Price Administration becoming effective last May, subsidies of meats and butter also going in during May, and the victory gardens.

Clothing Advances

Boston also showed its cost of living unchanged. Clothing happened to be the sole major commodity which went up. Its rise was offset by decreases in house furnishings and miscellaneous commodities. This is the only New England city for which prices for all commodity groups are released monthly.

Retail food prices dipped in the following cities:

Providence, R. I.	1.6 per cent
Portland, Maine	1.6 per cent
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.2 per cent
Fall River, Mass.	1.1 per cent
Manchester, N. H.	1 per cent
New Haven, Conn.	.4 per cent

Most Meats Up Slightly

Most meats in Boston ran slightly higher in January. Fresh fruits and vegetables stepped up more than 7 per cent beyond the previous month. Similarly potatoes, green beans, cabbage, apples, bacon, and flour increased.

On the other hand, eggs took a drastic drop, and popular cuts of lamb, fats, oils, iceberg lettuce, coffee, canned peaches, and lard came down a fraction or more.

These are the first reports to be issued from the new regional offices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Boston, whose work in New England has seen a substantial expansion since the war. They were sent out by Wendell D. Macdonald, who with the new status of his office was recently advanced to the post of New England Regional Director of the BLS.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out today that the cost of living data his organization collects are designed to cover a specific group of people in large cities—wage earners and low-salaried workers.

For this class he reported that the cost of living in Boston had gone up nearly two per cent during the past year. Since January of 1941, the base month of the "Little Steel" formula, the rise has totaled 22 per cent.

Also, according to the local BLS report, the cost of living has

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Public Relations Counsel For Port Authority Opposed

Strenuous objections to an increased appropriation for the Boston Port Authority for the services of a public relations counsel at a salary of $4,700 were made today at budget hearings by the Committee on Appropriations of the City Council.

Members of the committee questioned the necessity of the Authority's hiring a public relations man, and drew from Andrew F. Lane, General Manager of the Port Authority, the admission that in his opinion such a service was not absolutely necessary.

Function of the public relations counsel would be to advertise the values of Boston as a port to shippers and freighters in other cities and countries.

The Authority also asked for an additional appropriation for an assistant to Mr. Lane at a salary of $4,500. Last year the Authority received a total appropriation of $17,000 to cover personnel expenses, and they are requesting $23,000 this year.

Auditor Charles Fox handled questions of the City's various departments regarding the budget, which shows a slight increase over last year. He testified that this was due mainly to the sliding scale increase given to city employees in his department.

Mayor Tobin submitted the budget to the Council early this month, and the Council must approve it by the first Monday in April, according to law. The budget, approximately $150,000 higher than last year, totaled nearly $45,000,000 for 1944.

Several Council members have already gone on record as in favor of cutting the budget sharply and during the hearings scheduled for the next two weeks it is expected that certain departments will feel the Council's "blue pencil."

The Council has only the power, however, to make cuts. It cannot increase any appropriations.

Even Future Queen Makes One Dress Do

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Princess Elizabeth, who receives no more clothing coupons than any other Englishwoman, is making one all-purpose outfit serve all winter.

She has worn the same dress, coat, hat, shoes, and gloves and has carried the same handbag every time she has been photographed since Dec. 22.

The outfit has served for weddings at Windson and Westminster Abbey, at a football match at Wembley, and for shopping expeditions.

Hoyt Says People Need Facts on War

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Feb. 23 (AP)—Palmer Hoyt, publisher and former chief of Office of War Information's domestic section, Feb. 20, declared the American people need "more and more facts, and not philosophy" about the war, and the peace to come.

He addressed Whitman College's midyear graduating class, developing a theme that a "war morality to cover the war and the peace" is the country's great need.

The "present lack of war morality," he said, can be blamed on those who have the power to give information.

Americans, he said, "need stories of action as grim and as realistic as war itself and not preachment and lectures."

Japan Fights To Stave Off Rabaul Defeat

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Feb. 23—The destruction within a week of two Japanese convoys bound for Rabaul offers clear proof that Japanese military leaders are still striving desperately to stave off the final collapse of their South Pacific key base.

Both convoys consisted of normal sustenance supply shipping, it is believed here, thus discounting the possibility that the Japanese might be either reinforcing or evacuating Rabaul garrisons. Considering minimum sustenance requirements for each of the 100,000 Japanese soldiers in the general Rabaul area and taking into account the number of unsuccessful attempts to send ships into Rabaul in the past two months, the two recent convoys could carry only the barest needs.

Situation Serious

The exact condition of the Rabaul garrisons may not be accurately stated, but reports continue to come back from New Britain telling of large numbers of Japanese troops found scattered along trails—victims of starvation. One authority here described the plight of the Japanese on New Britain as "almost pitiful."

Undoubtedly some supplies are getting through the tight aerial blockade around Rabaul. Though

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Allied Air Bases in Italy Primed for Drive on Reich

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Feb. 23—Preparations for the Italy-based aerial offensive against Germany as a complement to the assaults from Britain, which Prime Minister Churchill predicted would soon begin and which may have been partly initiated yesterday, are proceeding swiftly.

More bases from which long-range bombers can take off against vital Nazi war plants in Germany and the occupied countries are being built in spite of the temporary stalemates on the Anzio and Cassino fronts.

These bases are added to the network of bases in North Africa as soon as they are completed.

The Germans have been successful in holding up the Allies' advance on Rome for a long time, but have been powerless to interfere in the inexorable build-up for a sustained bombing effort by the heaviest aircraft that will be timed to yield a maximum effect in relation to plans for attacking Germany from the west.

For that reason and because the capture of Rome has less direct bearing on the Allies' over-all plans for this year it has been possible to view delays in military success in Italy with relative equanimity.

Rome is mainly a political objective, and the political importance of retaining a grip on it imposes on the Germans the necessity of diverting troops and material from other fronts and potential fronts.

But that goes for the Allies too.

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Here's New High in Reform

LONDON, Feb. 23 (CP)—A. P. Herbert, humorist and sailor and parliamentary reformer of Britain's divorce laws, wants now to reform the heavens. He'd like to change the names of the stars, make them simpler, and sets forth his ease in a booklet called "A Better Sky."

"Millions leave school, thousands go to sea, or go soldiering, or aspire to the skies, without being able to name a single star," said Mr. Herbert. "I believe that is very much the fault of the names."

So Mr. Herbert provided new names for 270 of the principal stars—about 60 of them are used for navigation. The renamed stars, he believes, can be learned by the simple processes of association much easier than trying to learn the Latin or Arabic names.

Here are some of Mr. Herbert's suggestions: Ursa Minor would become "Liberty"; Ursa Major would become "Great Britain"; Cassiopeia would become "United States"; Cygnus would become "China"; Orion would become "the sailor."

Mr. Herbert sent his suggestions to the Royal Astronomical Society which received them "with appreciation" but said changes in the names of stars and constellations could not be carried out except with international agreement "which is clearly impracticable at the present time."

Page Diogenes! Ration 'White Market' Found

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (AP)—This city's ration board has found a "white market" in ration coupons

During the past month, 2,219 B and C gasoline coupons were voluntarily surrendered and a family returned 13 duplicate food ration books erroneously issued.

Need for Red Cross Clubs Is Told by Men Just Back

Red Cross clubs overseas are doing a great job and "there ought to be more of them!" four men from eastern Massachusetts who have just returned from Italy enthusiastically said today. Dressed in the brown battle dress of Britain, they were ambulance drivers for the American Field Service, back home after overseas duty ranging from one year to 22 months.

All four had been attached to the Eighth Army, fighting up the Adriatic Coast, and had ranged over much of the same Mediterranean territory from Syria to Italy, although they had not met previously. They were Arthur Ecclestone of Stoughton, John Butman of Beverly, James-Eliot Newton of Concord and Dana Richmond of Boston.

Home for the first time in many months, they expect to be reassigned to overseas duty in a few weeks. Now, however, they are renewing ties and visiting old friends. Both Mr. Newton and Mr. Ecclestone were students before their volunteering, the former at Harvard and the latter at Boston University. Mr. Butman was a defense plant worker in Providence, and Mr. Richmond was an employee of a furniture designing firm.

They related this morning the details of their rigorous routines of being on 24-hour duty, living in their ambulances, and alternating two weeks of service at the battle front with periods behind the lines.

Their work was lightened by visits to recreation clubs. One they praised highly is run by a former Bostonian, L. Gerard Paine, who has set up an excellent club in a villa in Naples, in addition to his duties as head of a convalescent depot there.

That Germans in his experience generally respect the Red Cross insignia was reported by Mr. Ecclestone, who spent two months with the same artillery unit up at the front. One of the ambulances attached to his unit encountered a German patrol in the mountains, he said, but instead of seizing the ambulance and taking prisoners, as the men expected, the patrol looked over the outfit carefully and let it through.

Volunteers for duty as ambulance drivers are now being signed up by the American Field Service, 8 Newbury Street. The telephone number of the Service is Ken 8736.

Members of Three Faiths Urge an End to Intolerance

The subject "Brotherhood or Chaos" was treated by representatives of three religious faiths today as the Rev. William J. Daly, Dr. Joshua L. Liebman, and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh spoke to members of the Rotary Club at the Hotel Statler on a Brotherhood Week program.

The Reverend Mr. Daly, who is Supervisor of Schools for the Archdiocese of Boston, presented the Roman Catholic point of view; Dr. Liebman, rabbi of Temple Israel, presented the Jewish viewpoint, and Dr. Marsh, President of Boston University, that of Protestantism.

"Nothing can be more absurd than for religious bodies to persecute each other in the name of religion," said Dr. Marsh. "Bigotry and intolerance are the diametrical opposites of true religion. Whatever may be our name or sign, we are all followers of the great I AM."

Dr. Marsh said he sometimes thought "of the various religious groups as composing a single tree. The root of the trees is Judaism, the main trunk of the tree is Jesus and the primitive Christianity which he established, and the branches going from the trunk the various bodies of Christian believers.

"The important thing is not the location upon the trunk or the size of the branch," Dr. Marsh declared, "but what kind of fruit it bears."

Dr. Marsh recommended ascertaining the causes of persecution and intolerance, and saw them as the results of arrogance, inferiority complex, narrowness and of some teachers in the home, schools and churches.

Slichter to Speak

"Business After the War—Boom or Collapse" will be the subject of a discussion to be made before the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce Feb. 28 by Sumner H. Slichter, Lamont Professor of Economics, Harvard University.

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More Turkey Forecast For Thanksgiving

Prospects for turkeys another Thanksgiving and Christmas look decidedly better today than was the case last year, when the traditional bird was absent in many homes because of the shortage. This fact is borne by figures just released by the New England Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which are based on increases planned this year by the turkey growers.

Of course, some difference between February intentions and actual performance is to be expected, the difference depending upon the supply and price of hatching eggs, poultry prices, and the availability and cost of high protein foods.

In former years, February intentions have exceeded actual performance—in 1938 by 3 per cent; in 1939 and 1940 by 2 per cent; in 1941 by less than 1 per cent; in 1942 by 8 per cent, and last year by 12 per cent.

Turkey hens started to lay later than usual last year, the egg fertility was low, and large losses in brooding prevented any increase over 1942 in turkeys raised. Late hatchings were discontinued because of the extremely low hatchability of the eggs. Conditions last year were similar to those in 1942, when turkey producers raised 8 per cent fewer turkeys than they intended early in the season.

But, with an 8 per cent increase in breeder hens reported on Jan. 1, this year, compared with last January, there should be no difficulty, the turkey growers feel, in getting enough eggs to meet an increase of 2 per cent in the 1944 turkey crop, without resorting to late hatchings.

If sufficient amounts of high protein feeds are available and poult prices do not go too high, growers may raise as many turkeys as they now intend. Orders booked on Feb. 1 for poults for future delivery are considerably larger than a year ago, the Report added.

This does not indicate, necessarily, that poult hatchings will be that much larger than last year; it may mean that producers are placing their orders earlier this year because of the difficulties encountered in obtaining poults last year.

As far as turkeys for civilians are concerned, the same thing well may hold true this year as obtained last—demands for birds by the armed forces. The demand for earlier turkeys for shipment overseas last year and the unprecedented civilian demand far exceeded the supply.

January Decline In Living Cost By-Passes Boston

Continued from Page 1

mounted nearly 25 per cent since August of 1939, when the war in Europe began.

The "Little Steel" formula was devised by the National War Labor Board as a means of preventing wages from soaring to inflationary levels. It sets a standard of allowable general wage increases at 15 per cent. This percentage was used as a cost-of-living adjustment.

Today's report of the BLS shows that the 15 per cent of the "Little Steel" formula has been exceeded in Boston, observers noted, by a price rise of an additional 7 percentage points.

New England Votes in Congress

Roll calls on the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation resolution and on the subsidy issue featured congressional sessions during the past week. Votes of New England Senators and Representatives on various roll calls follow:

The Senate

On passage of the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation resolution authorizing the appropriation of $1,350,000,000 for relief and rehabilitation (adopted 47 to 14):

Yeas

Weeks of Mass.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.; Brewster and White of Maine; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Gerry and Green of R. I.

Not Voting but Recorded in Favor

Bridges and Tobey of N. H.

Not Voting

Walsh of Mass.

The House

On passage of bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation but banning subsidies after June 30, 1944 (adopted 249 to 118):

Yeas

Bates, Clason, Goodwin, Holmes, Martin, Rogers, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts; Compton, Luce, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Connecticut; Fellows, Hale, Smith of Maine; Merrows, Stearns of New Hampshire; Plumley of Vermont.

Nays

Herter, Lane and McCormack of Massachusetts; Fogarty and Forand of Rhode Island.

Not Voting but Recorded Against

Philbin of Massachusetts.

Not Voting

Curley and Gifford of Massachusetts.

On overriding the President's veto of the Commodity Credit Corporation bill which contained a rider to prohibit most food subsidies. Affirmative votes to override and negative to sustain the vote (rejected 151 to 226), two thirds not having voted in favor of overriding the veto:

Yeas

Bates, Clason, Goodwin, Holmes, Martin, Rogers, and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton, Miller, and Monkiewicz of Conn.; Fellows, Hale, and Smith of Maine; Merrows, and Stearns of N. H.; Plumley of Vt.

Nays

Herter, Lane, and McCormack of Mass.; Fogarty, and Forand of R. I.

Paired to Override

Curley and Gifford of Mass.; McWilliams and Talbot of Conn.

Paired to Sustain

Philbin of Mass.

Not Voting

Treadway of Mass.; Luce of Conn.

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Walter E. Lagerquist

Walter E. Lagerquist, who passed on here yesterday, was an investment adviser with the Franklin Management Corporation and former Professor of Finance and Director of the Graduate Division of the School of Commerce at Northwestern University.

Before going to Northwestern University, Mr. Lagerquist taught economics at Beloit College, Wis., and at Cornell University. He left teaching in 1925 and entered the investment advisory field in New York where he was Vice-President of Johnson & Lagerquist, Inc., from 1935 to 1941. He was the author of several books on investments and public utility finance, and was a member of the financial commission to the government of Colombia in 1930.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

"Chinese Robes" is the subject of a talk by Mr. Dart in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Clyde Kluckhohn, Ph.D., will talk on "Becoming a Navaho" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 5 p. m. Open to the public.

The Boston University School of Education will present a motion picture on "Canada" in The "Little Theatre," 84 Exeter Street, from 7:30 to 9 p. m. Free to the public.

Friday

Mrs. Sawyard will talk on "Roman Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Latest of Uncle Sam's Cruisers

Official United States Navy

The Pittsburgh, Launched at Quincy on Washington's Birthday

Third naval vessel to bear the name of the Pennsylvania city, the new cruiser is shown being nudged by tugs toward the fitting dock, after sliding down the ways. The ship was sponsored by the wife of Mayor Cornelius D. Scully of Pittsburgh.

New D-E Vessel to Honor Pioneer of Low Bombing

War Activities in New England

First New England-built destroyer-escort named for an awardee of the Congressional Medal of Honor will be sponsored at the Charlestown Navy Yard on Tuesday, Feb. 29, First Naval District Headquarters announced today.

The vessel will be the John J. Powers, honoring the late lieutenant, who was highly praised by President Roosevelt for his "gallantry and conspicuous service at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty." Lieutenant Powers was a New Yorker, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and was assigned to a bombing squadron in the South Pacific, where he was in several important engagements with the enemy.

The hull of the Powers was floated from dry dock some time ago, but has awaited sponsoring until the ship was nearer completion.

Low-Bombing Pioneer

Lieutenant Powers was one of the first to advocate low-bombing attacks which require special skill and precision, not only in releasing the bomb but in escaping from one's own bomb blasts and fragments at low altitudes. The lieutenant was last seen attempting to recover at 200 feet from a dive that had carried him almost to the deck of an enemy carrier upon which he had scored a direct hit.

Another naval vessel, the Pittsburgh, a cruiser, hit the water yesterday at the Fore River Shipyards in Quincy, after being named by Mrs. Cornelius Scully, wife of the Mayor of Pittsburgh. This was the third fighting ship to bear the name of the Pennsylvania city.

A Washington Joins

George Washington volunteered for service in the United States Navy yesterday.

Declaring that it was his birthday as well as that of his famous namesake, George Washington of Butterfield Street, Lowell, told recruiting officers that he was celebrating his seventeenth birthday by offering his services to Uncle Sam. "I am also celebrating the other Washington's birthday," he said.

Clerking Princess

At the postal exchange office at Camp Edwards, the mail is given out daily by a member of the Imperial Family of old Russia, the Romanoffs, whose husband is an assistant field director with the Red Cross overseas, and whose son is a staff sergeant with the United States forces in Alaska.

Princess Chavchavadze was born in Leningrad when that City was known as St. Petersburg. She was living with her husband, a Prince, in England at the outbreak of the Russian revolution, later coming to New York. Several years ago they became naturalized citizens.

In her present post with the Exchange, the Princess prefers to be called "Mrs.," just like any other American, she says. Besides her clerking job on the Cape, she is serving with the civilian medical unit as an airplane spotter.

Wesleyan Commencement

Dr. Raphael Demos, Associate Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, will be the principal speaker at the second winter Commencement exercises of Wesleyan University, next Friday morning, it is announced today at Wesleyan. There are 31 candidates for degrees. Due to wartime conditions many of the traditional exercises will be eliminated.

Certificates of completion of requirements in the Navy V-12 college training unit at Wesleyan were presented on Washington's Birthday to 36 trainees at a graduation ball in the Downey House. Three of these trainees are among the 31 candidates for degrees.

Honors for Sylvania

On March 1, three Army-Navy "E" awards will be made to three plants of the Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., of Salem, Mass., at colorful exercises to be held in the State Armory at Salem. More than 5,000 employees of the company will be cited for excellence in production.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Colder

Boston and Vicinity—Fair and colder tonight. Thursday considerable cloudiness with slowly rising temperature. Diminishing winds tonight. Moderate winds Thursday.

Southwestern Maine—Fair and colder tonight. Thursday cloudy with occasional light snow in north portion, slowly rising temperature. Diminishing winds tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair and somewhat colder tonight. Thursday considerable cloudiness, slowly rising temperature. Diminishing winds tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair and colder tonight, with temperatures 10 to 15 degrees lower than last night. Thursday consirable cloudiness with slowly rising temperature. Diminishing winds tonight.

Eastport to Block Island—Storm warnings are being displayed from Block Island to Portland, and small craft warnings are being displayed north of Portland to Eastport.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:51 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Thursday, 12:12 a. m.; height, 11.7 feet.

Alert Boston Policemen Heroes of Back Bay Fire

More than 80 persons living in an apartment house at Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street escaped from a three-alarm fire early Tuesday morning when alert policemen radioed the alarm to Police Headquarters and began to arouse occupants and assist many to the street.

Firemen carried 10 persons down extension ladders, and all escaped without injury. Damage was estimated at $15,000.

Truck Strike End Forecast At Bridgeport

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP)—Predictions that a walkout of about 350 union warehousemen and truck drivers would end before nightfall came today as a naval officer declared that the situation in regard to the movement of war material was reaching "distressing proportions."

John J. Allen, Business Agent of the Teamsters' Union (A. F. of L.) said he expected the men would heed a War Labor Board request and return to work sometime this afternoon.

His statement was made after Lieut. Commander G. S. Barker, U. S. N., in charge of inspection of naval industrial projects in Fairfield County, had said:

"All materials are not being moved with promptness and the situation is reaching distressing proportions. We do not know anything about the labor dispute, but the materials must be delivered on time somehow, and will be. The Secretary of the Navy has been made acquainted with the situation."

Mr. Allen said the drivers had been willing since the dispute began Sunday night to move military goods, that the Army and Navy had been so informed and that Army officers had complimented the union for its co-operation.

Supervising officials at freight terminals said the Army had brought several large trucks here to operate between Connecticut and Maryland, hauling goods formerly moved by private contractors.

The union maintained the walkout was not a strike, but a work stoppage called because, the union charged, operators were not complying with a directive of the War Labor Board regarding wages, hours and working conditions.

Charles Weingarten, counsel for the National Transportation Company, said an appeal had been taken from the WLB directive and that there had been no action by the operators to warrant a work stoppage.

Mary Hornaday Wellesley Speaker

Mary Hornaday, member of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington staff, is to speak at Wellesley College tonight on "Women in Newspaper Work." Under the auspices of the English Composition Department and the Placement Office at the College, Miss Hornaday will tell the students something of the problems of women in making their way upward in the world of journalism.

She is a former president of the Women's National Press Club and was the first president of Mrs. Roosevelt's Press Conference Association. She recently reported for this newspaper the sessions at Atlantic City of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and has for a number of years covered the doings of presidents' wives, Congress, and women at national political conventions. She is a member of the White House Correspondents corps and of the Press Galleries of Congress.

Thomas J. McGrath

Thomas J. McGrath, who passed on at Quincy yesterday, was former Mayor of Quincy and City Treasurer during the last year. A linotypist with the Boston Transcript from 1906 to 1926 and Quincy Councilor at Large, he was elected Mayor in 1926 and re-elected for a second term, serving until 1932. He was appointed Quincy City Treasurer in January, 1943.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Fuel Oil Users Warned To Conserve Their Supply

Fuel oil consumers and dealers in the Metropolitan Boston area were warned today by Richard P. Doherty, State Emergency Conservator, that the current temporary oil shortage—likely to last for the next several days—calls for the most diligent conservation by everyone.

"Fuel oil users have had little difficulty in securing their full ration allotments thus far this year," stated Conservator Doherty. This is, in good part, due to the splendid job done by the oil industry of the area which has operated under extremely adverse conditions, he added.

Frequently at great inconvenience, and sometimes added costs to themselves, the fuel oil companies have serviced the public with ample supplies and deliveries. Likewise, Mr. Doherty continued, the Petroleum Administrator for War has accomplished excellent results in meeting consumer and military needs for petroleum products.

However, Mr. Doherty stated today, transportation facilities, undoubtedly tied up with the movement of essential invasion material, have recently been inadequate to maintain full inventory requirements in Boston, New York, and certain other Eastern cities.

Within the past few days, he pointed out, some fuel oil dealers in the Boston area have found it necessary to limit deliveries in order to spread their reduced supplies equitably among everybody.

The current fuel oil sitlation is, admittedly, very tight, and probably will remain so for the next several days. But, if householders co-operate fully by using their oil sparingly, and if dealers distribute supplies judiciously among their customers, there is no great danger of anyone going without adequate heat, Mr. Doherty stated. The PAW already has dispatched emergency shipments to Boston to alleviate our present predicament, he added.

N. H. Overtaxed Real Estate Declared Relatively Small

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 23—Commenting on Massachusetts assessment reports indicating that property assessments for taxation are from 50 to 100 per cent higher than market prices of property, Judge John R. Spring, Chairman of the New Hampshire State Tax Commission, expresses doubt if any such situation exists in New Hampshire.

The percentage of over-assessed real estate to the total taxable property in New Hampshire is relatively small, according to Judge Spring. But Judge Spring expresses the belief there is a tendency not to give sufficient weight to the actual rental income earning ability of certain classes of taxable property, indicating that the actual construction cost of many dwellings and other buildings which now are obsolete should not be used for current assessment value.

Postwar Problems

Urging the voters and taxpayers of New Hampshire's 225 towns to give major consideration to postwar problems, the State Taxpayers Federation Board of Directors suggests that town meeting day, March 14, would be ideal for such consideration.

As a member of the State Postwar Subcommittee, charged with public works planning, State Taxpayers Executive John Langmuir stresses the importance of giving careful consideration in the selection of municipal public works as a cushion against any possible unemployment, if business and industry should be unable to furnish postwar jobs to all requiring them.

Public Pay Rolls

Gov. Robert O. Blood reveals that in New Hampshire, a State of less than 500,000 population, more than 21,000 persons are on governmental pay rolls. The Governor says that of this number 4,100 are on Federal pay rolls whole 17,100 are on the pay rolls of the State, counties and local governments.

The Governor says that there is need for greater public interest in government and that a greater portion of the population should take advantage of the opportunity to vote. He points out that during the election of 1940 three out of eight potential voters failed to take advantage of their right. In New Hampshire, he says, only one out of five failed to cast a ballot.

Scrap Metal

The State of New Hampshire has provided thousands of tons of scrap metal for the war effort, even though salvaging operations, in some cases, have been conducted at a loss. A major portion of this metal came from the drive to clean up auto junk. These operations have been carried out at little expense to the State Defense Council, which subsidizes scrap for Victory, by the State salvage agency.

In Nashua a 450-ton railroad bridge has been salvaged by the agency with the propect subsidized by the Federal government. Scrap for Victory has also sent many carloads of used tin cans on their way to detinning plants and has played an important part in other scrap activities, including the salvaging of waste paper.

Delegations

The eyes of the nation will be on New Hampshire March 14 when the voters of the State will name delegates to the Republican and Democratic national conventions.

It is certain that the slate to the Democratic convention will favor a fourth term for President Roosevelt as all candidates are so pledged. But in the Republican race there are candidates pledged to Wendell Willkie, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, and unpledged candidates.

Some of the State's most prominent Republicans are running unpledged but have announced they will support Mr. Willkie. Whether Mr. Willkie's supporters at the polls will take this into consideration in picking between unpledged and Willkie-pledged candidates remains to be seen.

Air Raid Warning

New Hampshire's new air raid warning system went into operation Sunday at midnight. Under the new plan the State Police headquarters in Concord is the receiving point for any possible warnings from the Army. The State Police will then relay the warnings to the police departments of New Hampshire's 11 cities and the town of Claremont. These local police departments, in turn, will relay the warnings to communities in their areas.

The protective phases of civilian defense in New Hampshire are being maintained on a stand-by basis. The personnel of the key organization, the State Defense Council, is being maintained and for the time being will devote its efforts to handling fuel problems, promoting the sale of war bonds and other such civilian war activities. Later it is expected to devote its energy to promoting victory gardening in the State.

Salvage Paper Bundles Found Loosely Tied

Waste paper in larger volume than ever before is being contributed to the war effort by householders of Boston, according to the results of the collection now being held here. But the bundles still are not very firmly tied, says George G. Hyland, salvage director for the Hub.

Mr. Hyland thinks this may be due in part to the difficulty of finding proper twine for the purpose, but today he urged more attention to the problem wherever possible.

Yesterday's collections in Wards 6 through 10 yielded 120,770 pounds of waste paper, bringing the total for the week to 235,125 pounds.

Smaller poundage was realized in tin cans, although the amount is keeping up satisfactorily, Mr. Hyland says.

Lectures on Birds

Lectures on "The Importance of Birds to Your Garden," illustrated with lantern slides, and on "How the Hummingbird Rears Its Young," with colored motion pictures, will be given tomorrow at 8 p. m. by Laurence B. Fletcher, Director of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, at the Boston Public Library. The lecture course, under the library's auspices, is free.

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More Power for UNRRA Declared Vital to Peace

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—The National Planning Association made public a report today appraising the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration as the "gateway of recovery" and urging that it be given sufficient power and latitude to initiate long-range postwar adjustments.

It strongly decried efforts to restrict the role of UNRRA to that of "a glorified soup kitchen" and stressed that the sooner war-torn countries are rehabilitated to a point where they can help themselves, the sooner direct relief can stop.

The National Planning Association is a nonprofit, nonpolitical research organization taking in representatives of agriculture, business, labor and government. William L. Batt of the War Production Board is Chairman.

The report shows that the amount of the American contribution to UNRRA contracts favorably with official figures of American contribution for relief purposes of the last war; relief loans of $1,000,000,000; approximately $1,300,000,000 for general credits established in this country for Continental European governments largely used for relief; $37,000,000 in gifts from the U. S. Government; and private charity from the U. S. of $340,000,000—or a total of $2,677,000,000—double the proposed U. S. contribution to UNRRA. It is estimated that of the loans "only about 5 or 6 per cent were ever repaid, so that it amounts to a relief gift."

First Step Taken

"A first step has been taken by the United Nations to create the machinery of an ordered movement from war to peace," the report declares. It stresses, however, that although "UNRRA's value as a joint planning agency is plain to see . . . the picture is not so clear when UNRRA's operational activities are considered."

Evidence has yet to be produced that the handling of supplies for the liberated areas will proceed on a United Nations basis.

The Director General of UNRRA has gone on record to the effect that the sooner UNRRA can terminate its relief and rehabilitation work the more successful it will have been.

While the report emphasizes that economic reconstruction is not part of UNRRA's job, it stresses the fact that steps taken for relief and rehabilitation clearly must have tremendous effects on eventual reconstruction of the liberated areas.

In addition to supplying relief needs (food, clothing, temporary shelter, medical supplies, and so on), however, UNRRA is clearly instructed to furnish supplies and to rehabilitate "such industries, transport and other services as are essential to relief." Such rehabilitation, designed to help people help themselves, according to the report, is obviously "the beginning of reconstruction," no matter how cautiously defined.

Question Limit of Scope

The pamphlet questions whether UNRRA, if it may not "initiate long-term schemes of recovery," can effectively initiate schemes for the rehabilitation of those segments of industry and agriculture concerned in the production of relief supplies.

"Again, if UNRRA will have 'no word to say about their financing of their dovetailing with other schemes in neighboring areas,' then what agency, or agencies, will see to it that, despite all the emphasis there was at Atlantic City on national rights and sovereignty, the necessary over-all planning and coordination will be worked out among the many nations concerned?"

The pamphlet does not argue that UNRRA should concern itself with these wider and more far-reaching matters. It points out the fact that if and when long-term international planning agencies do emerge, "it is clear that the closest collaboration between them and UNRRA will have to be effected." Steps taken by UNRRA now cannot fail to influence powerfully other international agencies.

UNRRA cannot begin operation in any liberated area without the consent of the military command.

Crucial First Six Months

The report considers the crucial, because the first six months immediately following liberation probably will "decide the issue between reconstruction and chaos."

If the military should fail to utilize UNRRA during that period when patterns will be set, "then UNRRA's usefulness and the possibility of any United Nations solution of the problems of relief and rehabilitation" would be jeopardized.

The NPA report discusses at considerable length the proper relationship between UNRRA and the Anglo-American combined boards, which control the movement of at least 90 per cent of supplies outside countries occupied by the Axis.

"The answer to this question," it concludes, "may turn out to be largely a personal rather than an organizational one," depending "in no small measure upon the character and the competence of the Director General and his staff."

Another Source of Dependence

"It will depend also," the report continues, "upon the effectiveness of UNRRA's Committee on Supply which might conceivably turn ad hoc consultation between the boards and the representatives of United Nations . . . into a more or less regularized procedure," assuming that "the boards themselves evolve progressively in the direction of a truly international constitution and functions, so gaining the willing co-operation of small states."

As in the last war, there is no question as to whether there shall be relief. There are outstanding differences in the present problem, however: the last war was largely European, this one is global; this total war is more intense in its destructiveness; the thoroughness of the "scorched earth policy," among other things, wipes out earlier distinctions between military and civilian warfare; "biological extermination" practiced by the Nazis has aggravated relief and rehabilitation problems.

"There is good reason to believe that the American public in this country is better prepared than in 1919 to play its part in the tasks of reconstruction," if for no other reason because there is a new awareness of what can be done in the way of productive capacity and a clearer recognition that this country cannot be prosperous and at peace while other countries are poor and in chaos.

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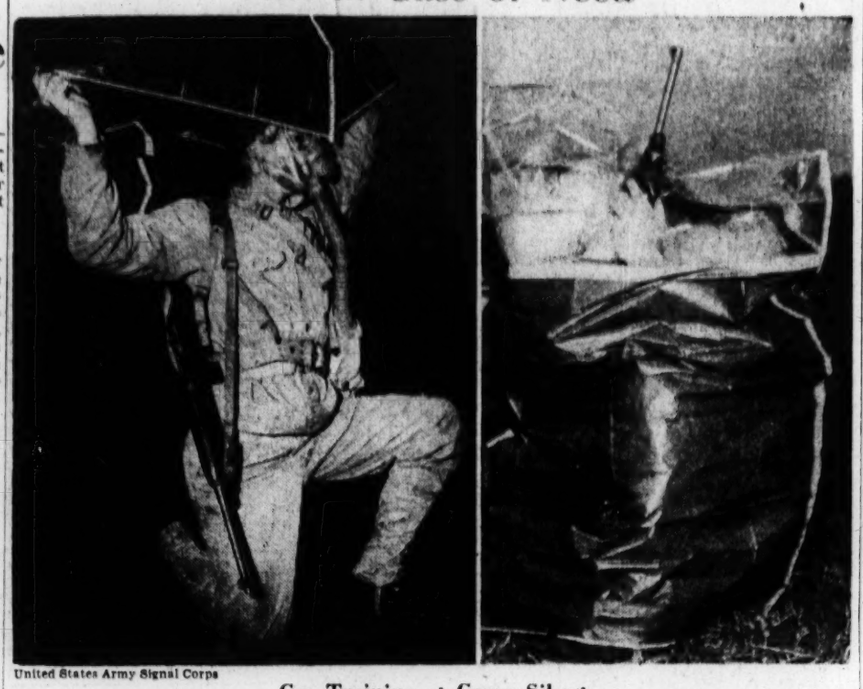

United States Army Signal Corps

Gas Training at Camp Sibert

A soldier at the Alabama camp (left) demonstrates how, when an enemy attack is made with chemical agents, he whips a small package from his pocket, unfolds it, and pulls it over his head. At right the soldier has punched a hole in the cellophane cover and is ready to fight.

Chemical Warfare Training Warns Nazis on Gas Use

By Eldon R. Lindsey
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP SIBERT, Ala., Feb. 23—Today one of the least publicized army camps in the country, Camp Sibert may some day be recognized as having been one of the Army's best investments. If the enemy never uses poison gas on Allied troops, this camp will bulk large among the reasons why they didn't. It is the insurance policy the Army has taken out to protect United Nations troops against gas attacks, and insure swift and effective counter-measures should such attacks occur.

This is in no wise meant to disparage Edgewood Arsenal, which is the headstone of Chemical Warfare Service; or the Huntsville, Ala., or Pine Bluff, Ark., Arsenals, or the Dugway Proving Grounds in Utah. These CWS installations provide all the chemical weapons, thoroughly tested, that the Army needs. But Army men declare that it is only at Camp Sibert that every hour's training given thousands of troops daily is planned with the one thought in mind that tomorrow there may be gas warfare; albeit with the silent hope that it will never come. Some chemical warfare training is given in most other Army camps, but this is primarily of a defensive nature.

At Sibert thousands of men daily handle dread mustard gas, Lewisite, phosgene, and chlorine in their basic training. They handle these both offensively and defensively. These are applied to troops in surprise attacks by hedge-hopping planes and by other means. But so thorough has been the training in protection against such attacks that officers here declare not one fatality has resulted from this training, although it has been going on for more than a year. Carelessness has produced some casualties, but these have only served to make the others more careful.

Experts in gas warfare agree that one of the worst effects it produces on its intended victims is fear. Therefore the whole program here is framed to teach troops that there is no need to fear gas if they understand how to handle it.

Covers Wide Range

But if gas warfare never comes, and the Army never has to collect on its insurance policy, which is Camp Sibert, this camp will still pay big dividends in this war, for chemical warfare means many things besides lethal gas.

It means all incendiaries; smoke screens; flame throwers and white phosphorus and high explosive shells fired from CWS's own 4.2 mortars. It means decontamination companies or "Decon" soldiers, as they are called, who are specialists at making contaminated areas again usable. Negro troops have been found especially good at this last work since, for some unexplained reason, they can remain in the airproof suits necessary for this operation as long as 35 minutes, whereas white soldiers can stand the heat for only about 15 minutes.

Chemical Warfare Service troops are specialists at their various lines. They go out from Camp Sibert in small units—attaching themselves principally to the Infantry. They become an integral part of the troops to which they attach themselves, and are trained to fight as Infantrymen. "Graduates" of Sibert have during the past year gone out to every theater of war.

They might be likened to the early Pilgrims who went to plow with their rifles over their shoulders. The Pilgrims wanted to work, but were prepared to fight if attacked. Soldiers of CWS are much the same. They prefer to do their specialized jobs in the Army, but if the necessity arises they are armed and trained to defend the troops against gas attacks, and to take appropriate counter measures.

Advantage With Allies

High ranking officers in the Chemical Warfare Schools at Sibert confidently believe the Allies will have a ten-to-one advantage if the troops ever become involved in gas warfare. They also believe that the length of the war would be measurably shortened in Allied favor should the use of toxic agents now forbidden by the Geneva Conference be forced into general use as a last resort by a desperate enemy. The United States is not a signator to this Conference, but CWS officers declare that the nation adhere to this agreement perhaps better than those who actually signed it.

Sibert is a new camp, being activated Christmas Day, 1942. It was placed in Alabama for two reasons: (1) A native of Gadsden, Alabama, Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, for whom the camp is named, was the first commanding officer of CWS when it was recognized as a separate branch of the Army in 1918. (2) A large enough tract of land was available here at a great enough distance from heavily populated areas to make gas warfare training reasonably safe.

Some Chemical Battalions are already in actual combat firing high explosives with their 4.2 mortars. In the Battle of Sicily they introduced the new shell known as WP which contains white phosphorus, an incendiary agent that is said to drive the enemy out of positions where small arms and high explosives proved ineffective. The shell weighs 25 pounds with eight pounds of agent. Almost any toxic agent can be used in the shell, although CWS is now limiting themselves to white phosphorus and high explosive powder.

Loss of Citizenship Faces 'Slackers'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle recommends that citizens leaving the country to escape military service be deprived of citizenship.

In a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn yesterday, the Attorney General said, "The files of this Department disclose that there are many citizens of the United States who have left this country for the purpose of escaping service in the armed forces."

"While such persons are liable to prosecution for violation of the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, if and when they return to this country, it would seem proper that in addition they should lose their citizenship," Mr. Biddle wrote in recommending a bill which would have that effect and also deny re-entry to aliens who leave for the same reason.

1,220,036 Discharged From Army and Navy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—A total of 1,220,036 men have been discharged from the Army and Navy since Pearl Harbor up to Feb. 15, War Mobilization Director Byrnes discloses.

Of this number, 1,036,000 have come from the Army and 184,036 from the Navy.

Of the Army discharges, 564,000 have been for medical reasons, Mr. Byrnes said, and of the Navy's 184,036, 52,504 have been released as physically disabled.

Mrs. Roosevelt Hits 'Peace at Any Price'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Some of those clergymen who have criticized the Allied bombing of German cities, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said Feb. 21, "are willing to have peace at any price."

"They are not very realistic," she told a press conference, "about the fact that if you want to bring the war to an end quickly you have to use methods which seem very cruel. But you do have to use them."

Her comment was directed at statements of the former Archbishop of Canterbury and 15 American clergymen condemning what they termed the Allied policy "of blotting out whole German cities," and the mass killing of civilians.

Ice Cream Second to Milk With Returned Air Vets

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 23 (AP)—Ice cream takes second place to ordinary milk in the popularity of Air Force veterans who have returned from overseas to receive new assignments at the A. A. F. redistribution station here.

"Fresh milk is one of the things they missed most while they were in foreign countries," Capt. Joseph T. Stakes, a mess officer, said. Fruit juices are another favorite.

Salads also are gobbled up when served on lettuce leaves, Captain Stakes said, while corn and tomatoes disappear quickest among the vegetables.

Carnegie Head Wins Award for Portrait

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23 (AP)—Versatile Dr. Robert E. Doherty, President of Carnegie Institute of Technology, carried away first prize for an oil painting Feb. 17 at the Associated Artists' Show—a reward for his own "self portrait."

"It's the only portrait I ever did," he commented, "I'm more than encouraged.

Dr. Doherty, who became interested in portraiture several years ago when an artist was commissioned by Carnegie Institute to "do" him, added:

"I decided then to try to paint a face, too. I came to the conclusion that the only way to get a subject with as much patience as the artist was to look in the mirror."

For "well over" 100 hours, he shifted patiently from mirror to canvas, from canvas to mirror, until the prize-winning job was done.

Bricker Offers Essentials For Efficient Government

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 23 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, says that the Executive Branch of the Federal Government "as now organized, is a vast labyrinthian, shapeless thing of disorder and confusion."

Making his first campaign address in Illinois since he announced his candidacy, Governor Bricker last night asserted that the "New Deal has been, and is, an inefficient, paternalistic, dictatorial and reactionary administration. As a result, our institutions of free government are threatened as never before. It is high time that we recognize the trend and chart a constructive program."

"Independent agencies, boards, bureaus and commissions," he said, "have multiplied under the New Deal. The list of parent agencies is formidable, but if you add their offspring, legitimate and otherwise, the number runs into the hundreds, yes, even into the thousands."

Asserting that "in spite of governmental confusion and chaos, I am confident that we can find our way out," Governor Bricker advocated a "constructive program of governmental action," and offered "six essentials to the establishment of a sound cabinet government and sane executive administration."

He urged a thorough study of "the entire structure of the hydra-headed Executive Branch of the Federal Government; immediate liquidation of all agencies, boards, bureaus, and commissions not performing essential government functions; placing of independent agencies under a responsible cabinet member or department head; cabinet members and department heads be chosen on their qualifications for the job; reduction of governmental job holders with "hundreds of thousands of them" sent back to private employment or released to the armed forces, and a "closer working relationship between the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Federal Government."

Use of Cable Allowed On Emergency Basis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Red Cross Feb. 21 made available its cable facilities, on an emergency basis, to families trying to establish contact with American soldiers in German prisoner of war camps.

Similarly, the facilities can be used by the soldiers to communicate with their families.

Use of the cables is limited to cases of extreme emergency at home, when prisoners are reported wounded or seriously ill, or when prisoners and their families have been unable to communicate through regular mail service.

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Concerts by Elman and the Don Cossacks—Opera Opens

Violinist Heard at Matinee, Chorus on Holiday Evening

Mischa Elman, who was for some time in relative eclipse, seems to be returning this season to prominence as a virtuoso. He made a triumphant impression in January in Martinů's new Concerto, and he again revealed his lush tone and masterly technique in recital yesterday in Symphony Hall.

His program yesterday was conventional but substantial. It embraced Handel's A major Sonata, the Brahms in D minor, Glazounoff's A minor Concerto, Chausson's "Poème," and items by Spalding, Achron, and Paganini-Auer.

The most satisfying playing of the afternoon was done in the Glazounoff (for technique) and in the Chausson "Poème" and in a Hebrew Melodie by Achron (for tone and lyricism). Indeed, the famous Elman tone came through in its best estate only in the second half of the program.

The Handel and the Brahms suffered from doubtful intonation. They suffered also from rhythmic instability and a lack of fluency in phrasing. Leopold Mittman, at the piano, was inclined to overemphasize the fact that his instrument was an equal partner with the violin in these two numbers.

As for the concerto, the violinist there revealed his mastery of pyrotechnics, and his harmonics were especially fine.

The full glory of the artist's tone and the freest expression of his lyricism were released only in the Chausson and Achron works, in which he did not have to devote so much thought and energy to technical problems.

The small audience was enthusiastic in its applause. L. A. S.

The Don Cossacks Return

The Don Cossack Male Chorus came to Symphony Hall last evening for a second visit this season. And an audience that filled the hall was there to greet them.

It is something more than the music they sing that brings an ever-widening public to hear these Russians. The much abused word "showmanship" probably comes as close as anything to explaining their remarkable hold on the public.

That quality is to be observed in a dozen aspects—in Serge Jaroff, their five-foot leader with the seven-foot stride; in the Russian boots, the dark blouses, and the trousers with the red stripes; in the suggestion of military order as the men enter and leave the stage or their posture as they stand with hands behind them; in the sudden appearances of Mr. Jaroff to acknowledge applause, now from one door and now from another, or more frequently from behind the tallest of his choristers.

* * *

That quality, too, is characteristic of the singing, with its sharply contrasted crescendos and diminuendos, its amazingly high tenors and its incredibly low basses. And as if that were not enough a piercing whistle can be added on occasion or a group of songs can be wound up with a pair of male dancers whirling and leaping about the stage. In short, the Cossacks not only give a concert, they provide an entertainment.

Though they have been long away from their native land there is still an undeniably Russian atmosphere to all that they do, even when they sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." It is more conspicuous, of course, in a group of liturgical numbers such as those with which they opened the program. They included a traditional "Funeral Service," dedicated to Russian soldiers killed in the present war, the "Gospody Pomiluy," "Cherubim Hymn," and "In Thy Kingdom." Though these selections are varied in mood and manner they are all recognizable as churchly music.

* * *

The second section, though no less unmistakably Russian, seemed familiar to many American listeners, with its variations on themes from Tchaikovsky and the Volga Boatmen Song for principal numbers. But American ears could hardly be well acquainted with "In Praise of Raspberries" and "Two Guitars" which rounded out the group.

The third section turned mainly to folk melodies: a song descriptive of a Russian fair, such Cossack songs as "The Plain, the Steppe" or a trio of melodies arranged by Mr. Jaroff; "Through the Street," describing the arrival of the beloved one at a snowstorm rages, and "The Monotonous Bell."

However abundant the program, the Don Cossacks audience is never satisfied and encores run through remembered numbers not included in the formal list.

E. F. M.

Gretchaninoff Premiere

The singers of the Cecilia Society, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, rehearsing their part in the "Ecumenical Mass" of Gretchaninoff for the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concerts of this week, are using the Latin words of the liturgy of Western tradition. The composer is said to have merged Western and Eastern ecclesiastical styles of music in his work; and hence, no doubt, the inclusive designation, "Ecumenical," in the title. Collaborating with the chorus are four soloists—Maria Kurenko, Dorothy Cornish, Roland Hayes, and Robert Hall Collins. Direction of the performance, the first anywhere, will be in the hands of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. On the program with the Mass is billed the Tone Poem, "Death and Transfiguration," of Strauss.

New Play for Boston

"Chicken Every Sunday," a play said to be about life in a Tucson, Ariz., boarding house about 40 years ago, is reported scheduled for a fortnight's tryout in Boston starting March 20. Rhys Williams will be in the cast. The play is a dramatization by Julius and Philip Epstein of a novel by Rosemary Taylor.

Vandamm

Adrienne Gessner

In "Thank You, Svoboda," play at the Plymouth.

'Aïda' Offered as First Bill Of the Salmaggi Company

By steamship poster or World War II bulletin, we all know our Egypt more or less, and it is a particular pleasure just now to make a visit there with Verdi, as we could last evening, when "Aïda" opened the season of Salmaggi's Popular Price Grand Opera.

Palace, temple, and desert have been represented in great variety of splendor and illusion, time gone, on the stage of the Boston Opera House, and back they came on this occasion as pleasing as ever, though scanted in all but essentials, to suit a period of restricted transportation. There returned, unless observation deceived, certain veterans of the choral community and of the orchestral also.

* * *

There arrived, too, a soprano skilled in her vocation, Herva Nelli, to take care of the title part; a contralto charming to look upon and pleasing to hear, Eleanor Knapp, to portray the Princess, Amneris; and a baritone of the right musical measure, Robert Shilton, to display the niceties of the composer's writing for the male parlando voice, and to interpret the role of Amanasro, the Ethiopian captive King.

Add to them a conductor, Gabriele Simeoni, who knows what the good passages of Verdi's score are and can wake up the consciences of instrumentalists to play them as they ought to be played, and we have quite a company. A well-drilled tenor, Pasquale Ferrara, for Radames, and bass, Nino Carboni, for the Priest, Ramfis, fill out the ensemble to plentiful praise.

* * *

"Aïda," take it as drama, and as music likewise, reduces itself to two quite unsurpassed scenes—the duet of soprano and contralto in the second act, and the trio of soprano, tenor, and baritone in the third; or three scenes, counting the meditation of Aïda on her lost home in the faraway Nile country as an episode detached from the trio rather than as a prelude to it.

In all theatrical reason, the piece concludes with Radames acknowledging his infidelity to the Egyptian King and surrendering his sword to Ramfis; but Verdi could not resist writing a sequel. He wanted to provide a scene for the contralto to balance the soprano's aria of Act. 3. He extended matters, therefore, to Act. 4 and late home for his public. There probably was never an artist in the part of Amneris but thought he was right. W. P. T.

Hilda Kosta

Who will sing Carmen with the Salmaggi Opera Company Saturday evening at the Boston Opera House.

Ballet Repertory

The repertory of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo season at the Boston Opera House, March 7-11, follows:

March 7—"Swan Lake" (with Danilova), "Red Poppy," "Rodeo."
March 8—"Etude," "Nutcracker," "Cuckold's Fair."
March 9—"Sylphides," "Ancient Russia," "Beau Danube."
March 10, Mat.—"Etude," "Red Poppy," Cuckold's Fair."
March 10, Eve.—"Snow Maiden," "Cuckold's Fair," "Bluebird," "Rodeo."
March 11, Mat.—"Serenade," "Rodeo," "Bluebird," "Schéhérazade."
March 11, Eve.—"Chopin Concerto," "Red Poppy," "Rodeo."

Ancient Instruments

Georges Laurent, flutist, assists in the presentation of work for ancient instruments at the concert of the Boston Society of Early Music, Women's City Club, evening of Thursday, Feb. 24, at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Laurent will appear in collaboration with Sylvia Marlowe, harpsichordist, and Alfred Zighera, viola da gamba player. Composers represented on the program are Lotti, Abel, Handel, Bach, Rameau, and Couperin. Among them, a name of particular interest is Abel, eighteenth-century master of the viola da gamba. An unaccompanied Sonata of his is billed for Mr. Zighera.

Eaton for 'Our Town'

Walter Prichard Eaton, acting chairman of the Department of Drama at Yale, has been selected for the role of the State Manager in the department's production of "Our Town," to be given on March 16, 17, and 18 at the University Theater in New Haven. The New Haven community has been invited to co-operate in the hope that a community theater may ultimately be established.

To Speak on Ballet

Irving Deakin, writer and lecturer on ballet, will discuss the repetoire of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at a Ballet Luncheon on Monday, March 6, in the Oval Room of the Copley Plaza, in association with the Institute of Modern Art.

Collies at the State

Eight thoroughbred collies will be shown on the stage of the State Theater Thursday night at nine o'clock under the sponsorship of the Collie Club of New England and the supervision of Mrs. Edith A. Hall, secretary of the club.

Symphony Program

Boris Goldovsky will comment with piano illustrations on next week's Boston Symphony program at the Symphony Luncheon in the Oval Room of the Copley Plaza, Feb. 25.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
3:30 p. m.—String Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale: Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.— Serenade: Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p.m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p.m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Mystery Dramas.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Snapshots; Songs.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p.m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming."
7:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler; Reporter.
8:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Hatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—"Soldiers With Wings."
10:00 p. m.—Royal Arch Gunnison, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sport Preview: A. Ward.
10:30 p.m.—Boyd Raeburn's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Parade: Music; Weather.
11:00 p.m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13meg., 48.4m.
London—5:00 p. m.—BBC Scottish Orchestra. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—8:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Elgar — English Genius." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:10 p. m.—Wednesday's Papers. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71meg., 25.5m.; VLQ5, 9.68meg., 41m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theatre: GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102.6m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

New Films for Boston

A Paramount farce about the tribulations of an expectant mother who does not know the identity of a man whom she married while intoxicated, "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," was presented for the first time Tuesday at the Metropolitan.

Preston Sturgis wrote and directed this story, which is so handled that it keeps most of the audience in an uproar of laughter. One would not have thought it possible to take such a serious subject and present it on the screen in terms of broad humor that becomes at times rough-and-tumble slapstick.

Betty Hutton plays the girl, and Eddie Bracken has the role of a good-natured, but not particularly bright, country boy who marries her so that her child may have a name. The story turns into the wildest flights of farce toward the end. Even then the subject did not seem funny to this writer.

In the cast are Diana Lynn, William Demarest, Porter Hall, Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff.

The other feature is "The Ghost That Walks Alone," with Arthur Lake and Lynn Roberts.

* * *

Continuing Films

Continuing engagements are announced at the following theaters:

State and Orpheum—"Lassie Come Home," Technicolor film version of Eric Knight's story, with Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty, Edmund Gwenn, Nigel Bruce, and Elsa Lanchester in the cast. Second week begins Thursday.

Keith Memorial—"His Butler's Sister," comedy romance about an ambitious singer who becomes a maid in a composer's household, with Deanna Durbin, Pat O'Brien, and Franchot Tone; and "Week-End Pass," with Martha O'Driscoll. Now in its second week.

Majestic—"Jeannie," English romantic comedy about a Scottish girl who invests her entire patrimony of £297 in a trip to Vienna where she meets an impoverished Austrian count and a rising Yorkshire salesman. Michael Redgrave and Barbara Mullen head the cast. Also "Cowboy Canteen," with Charles Starrett and Jane Frazee. Second week begins today.

* * *

'Destination Tokio'

At the Paramount and Fenway, "Destination Tokyo" will head the program starting Thursday. Cary Grant, John Garfield, Alan Hale, John Ridgely and Dane Clark are in the cast. The other feature will be "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout" with Jimmy Lydon heading the cast.

* * *

'Phantom Lady'

Beginning Thursday the feature film at the RKO Boston will be "Phantom Lady," starring Franchot Tone, Ella Raines, and Alan Curtis. On the stage will be Marcy McGuire, Charlie Spivak and his orchestra, Wesson Brothers, and Ray English.

* * *

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "None Shall Escape," with Marsha Hunt and Henry Travers, and "My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant.

* * *

At the Uptown

"Old Acquaintance," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins, will be seen at the Uptown starting Thursday. The companion feature will be "Cross of Lorraine," with Pierre Aumont and Gene Kelly.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Thank You, Svoboda," new comedy by H. S. Kraft. Starring Sam Jaffe. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Garden—Ice Follies of 1944. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays and Sundays at 2:30. Through Feb. 28.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Cavalleria," and "Pagliacci," presented by the Salmaggi Opera Company. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:40. "Week-End Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Love Crazy," William Powell, Myrna Loy. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 10 a. m., 12:47, 3:14, 6:39, 9:44. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 11:34 a. m., 2:21, 5:08, 8:13.

Metropolitan—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake, 12:45, 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Whistling in Brooklyn, Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 10.

Paramount—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:30. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Mitchell Ayres. 10:54 a. m., 1:56, 4:58, 8, 10:13. Stage Show. 12:29, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Scollay—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Kill or Be Killed," "World in Action," "Rhythm on Rampage," "Silver Wings," "Screen Snapshots," "The Biter Bit," "Into the Clouds." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10.

Telepix—"Kill or Be Killed," "Mt. McKinley," "Ski Troopers," "Robert Benchley." Digest World News, "Pupetoon." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:10, 9:15. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Cross of Lorraine," P. Aumont, Gene Kelly. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Happy Land" Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix.

Regent: "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes. "Captive Wild Woman," John Carradine, Evelyn Ankers.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Hi Ya Sailor," Donald Woods. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "No Time for Love," Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous 2-11.

Coolidge Corner: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson.

Cleveland Circle: "No Time for Love," Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kelly. 1:30, 8.

Harvard: "Jack London," Maureen O'Hara, Susan Hayward. "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway. 2, 8.

University: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:45, 6:55, 9:25. "Gangway for Tomorrow," 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. "West Side Kids," Don Barry, Dale Evans.

Codman Square: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. 3:05, 8:30. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 6:30.

Park: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Pistol Packin' Mama."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Son of Dracula," Lon Chaney. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, John Carradine. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "True to Life," Mary Martin. 2:30, 8:15. "Murder in Times Square," Marguerite Chapman. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur. 3:11, 6:18, 9:25. "Gangway for Tomorrow," 1:57, 5:04, 8:11.

Mystic: "Son of Dracula," Lon Chaney. 3:32, 8:22. "The Mad Ghoul," Evelyn Ankers. 2:12, 7, 9:47.

Maplewood: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, James Brown. 3:19, 9:19. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis, Nan Wynn. 2:01, 8:01.

Strand: "Cross of Lorraine," Joan Aumont, Gene Kelly. 2:30, 9:30. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. 1:55, 8.

Orpheum: "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. "Border Patrol," William Boyd, Andy Clyde.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Top Man," Don O'Connor, Susan Foster. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller.

Fellsway: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, R. Cummings.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall.

NATICK—Colonial: "Women of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers.

NEWTON

Paramount: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "She's for Me," David Bruce.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 2, 8.

Strand: "Pinup and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central Square: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall.

Strand: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Someone to Remember," J. Crane, M. Paige.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Scream in the Dark," Robert Lowry.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 2:08, 7:53. "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 3:08, 9:01.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kelly. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Passport to Suez," Warren William, Ann Savage.

Coolidge: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, J. Bishop. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

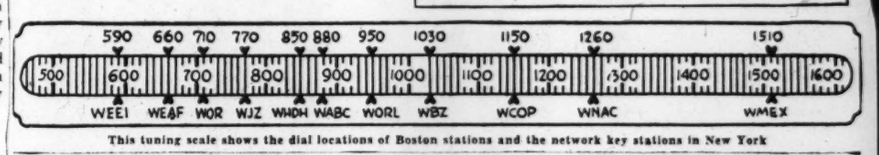
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6.30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Today's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Caribbean': drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	State Dep of Education:	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	guest speaker; orch	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch	Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Life to the Front..	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Mystery Drama, with	Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:45	'Your Income Tax'	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Santos Ortega	J Manning, Troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Spike Jones' Or.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Drama	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Spts; Brotherhood Wk.
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Show Tune Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Income Taxes	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James' Orch	Treasury Star Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; Income tax talk	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	'Strings That Sing"	"Halls of Montezuma":	Irish-American Musical
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps Series	Program
8:00	Monty Woolley and	Watch World Go By	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	"This Is France"
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Ourisler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.:	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Hershotts": drama	garde: H. Sosnick's Or.	L. Romay; D. Rodney	Voice of the Army
9:00	Frank Sinatra Mu-	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show:	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: An
9:15	sical Variety Show	Network program	guest, Alan Hale	"Believe It or Not"	Yves Tinayre Recital
9:30	Jack Carson Show:	Stan Kenton's Orch	"Mr District Attorney"	"Soldiers With Wings":	Classical Album: An
9:45	Alexis Smith	Dance orchestra: Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	drama; guest stars	Yves Tinayre Recital
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Local sports
10:15	Verdi's "Othello"	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Musical Knowledge	Sports Preview: A. Ward	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or.	'The Symphonette,' M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dick Jurgens	Weather; Rumn Hadley	Eddy Howard's Orch	Les Brown's Orch.
11:30	Concert Orchestra:	Fishermen's program	Rotary International:	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Victor Bay, cond.	Lou Bresse's Or.; News	Postwar Planning	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	New England Fellow-
7:30	Music; Rideout	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	ship; religious program
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Pianist; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	School of the Air;	Breakfast Club	'Modern Romances': dr.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	Far & Near Tales	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River": drama	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Music for the Missus
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate": drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Goin' Shoppin" With
10:45	Bachelor's Children	'Both Parties Concerned'	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Kick Conga": music.
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	N. E. Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	'Brave Tomorrow' dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	"Music for You"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Music; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Tellin' Us"	News service	Musical program; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills: talk	Hank Lawson's Music	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Raukhaze Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orch.; songs	Jack Berch's Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Music in Variety	Treasury Star Parade
1:45	'The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster": sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Odds & Ends; Music
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Listen, Milady"	The Guiding Light: sk.	News; Music Roundup	Curtain Time
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	'Today's Children': sk.	'Yankee Kitchen'	Curtain Time
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	"Ladies, Be Seated"	'Light of the World': sk	Yankee Kitchen;	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Melodies of Home"	'Shangri-La' launching	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	speakers; recorded	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Hollywood	Speaker; Orchestra	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry: Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Speaker; Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch	Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular Music Program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Vets' Information.	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Julia Sanderson: piano-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:45	Interview; Date	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	organ; songs; guest	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
5:00	"Five O'Clock Fol-	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Allen Miller's Or
5:15	lies"; E. Howe	"Dick T

Recruiting College Girls For Farm Work Under Way

Women's Activities

Local college girls are again being recruited for summer work on Massachusetts farms. Judging from last year's experience, Miss Beatrice Billings, State Supervisor of the Women's Land Army, says that college girls are probably the best source of farm labor in the State aside from the regular summer workers who reside in the farm communities.

It would be well, according to Miss Billings, for farmers to place orders at once with the emergency farm labor assistants who are located at the country extension offices. They have already started their 1944 summer campaign and need to know how many girls to recruit. Unless girls can be assured of definite farm jobs, they will seek employment elsewhere.

In ordering, she adds, farmers should also state the approximate dates for starting and ending the work period, the type of work to be done, hours, wages, plans for housing, and such information. "We need to know all of these facts before we can make the best arrangements," she says.

Harbo to Speak

Inspector Rolf T. Harbo, administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, will be the chief speaker tomorrow morning at the annual midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Statler. Introduced by Mrs. Merton B. Dexter, Social Welfare Chairman, he will discuss factors contributing to the increase in juvenile delinquency. The principal address in the afternoon will be given by Erika Mann, author and lecturer, daughter of Thomas Mann.

Other morning speakers include Mayor Tobin and Jarvis Hunt, President of the Massachusetts Senate. Governor Saltonstall will bring greetings in the afternoon and Maria Eugenia Huneeus of Chile, winner of the Federation's Pan-American scholarship, will speak briefly. Music will be under the direction of Mrs. Earl Weidner. The meeting opens at 10 o'clock.

Citizenship Meeting

The Rev. Phillips E. Osgood of Emmanuel Church will be the main speaker at a United States Citizenship Meeting at the International Institute tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Brief speeches on "What U. S. Citizenship Means to Me" will be made by a Pole, an Italian, and an Armenian who have recently become citizens, also by a Chinese who is just coming into the privileges of citizenship, and by an old-stock American whose parents and grandparents were born citizens.

The program is sponsored by the Senior Advisory Council which at present has 38 members representing 23 of the national backgrounds to be found in the Greater Boston community. Mrs. Mary Lew of Medford (Chinese) is president this year. Mrs. Berj Chutjian of Watertown (Armenian), chairman of the committee of arrangements, is being assisted by Mrs. Hercules Peratsakis of Newton (Greek), Mrs. Robert Jandorf of Brookline (German), and Mrs. Carl Stenstrom of Boston (Swedish).

West Roxbury Women

Mrs. Frederick E. Atwood and Mrs. William O. B. Little of the West Roxbury Woman's Club have been appointed by their President, Mrs. Nelson I. Mixer, to attend meetings of the recently formed West Roxbury Committee for World Co-operation to Maintain Peace and report on them to the Club. The International Relations Committee of the Club has also notified all club members of an invitation to attend tomorrow night's meeting at the Episcopal Parish House, when Miss Marie J. Carroll of the World Peace Foundation will discuss UNRRA.

Here's What Your Garden Should Grow

By G. O. Oleson
Extension Editor
Massachusetts State College

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 23 (AP)—Mistress Mary, realizing that home gardens in 1944 should grow vegetables and not silver bells and cockle shells, decided to write to the vegetable garden men at her state college for advice. She asked, "What should my garden grow?"

"Dear Mary:

"In a vegetable garden we want quality vegetables, but we also need quantity as well as quality. We also want food value. Therefore we must grow those vegetables which are well supplied with the food values we expect from vegetables—in other words, vitamins and minerals. The smaller the garden, the more planning you must do in order to meet these requirements—quality, quantity and food value.

"On that basis the folks with small gardens—and by a small garden we mean one that is less than 1,500 square feet—should make it a point to grow these vegetables: tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, cabbage, lettuce and greens. Those six, all in all, will give you more vitamins and minerals than any other six vegetables.

Tomatoes Important

"Tomatoes are the most important in this list. In fact, we have listed them in about the order of their importance for a small garden. By greens we mean chard, broccoli, spinach, New Zealand spinach and such.

"In most gardens there will be room for other vegetables such as beets, parsnips, sweet corn, peas, onions, turnips, squash, etc. Your selection of this latter group will depend entirely upon how much space you have and the tastes of your family. To grow all of the vegetables you will need for eating fresh this summer and for home canning you should have 1,000 square feet per person.

"As we said above, the smaller the garden the more planning you must do in order to get quantity as well as quality. In most gardens the frost-hardy vegetables such as lettuce, cabbage, spinach, onions, and peas are usually planted too late in the spring. In other words, they grow best in cool weather.

Planted Indoors

"These hardy crops should be planted indoors in late March to mid-April in many parts of New England. In other words, a month before the weather is warm enough to permit safe planting of frost-tender crops, such as beans, corn, squash and tomatoes.

"Planting the hardy vegetables early not only puts them on the table earlier in the season, but it allows you to plant in June and July crops which will mature by fall, thus doubling up on the production of your small area.

"Here is a list of crops which can be planted after early vegetables. These will insure your having the garden space producing double and will insure you of a continuous supply of vegetables. The dates given are general for New England, so you may have to adapt a bit for your locality.

"Mid-June to early July—carrots, rutabagas and sweet corn; early to mid-July—cabbage plants, broccoli plants, beans, and Chinese cabbage; mid-July to mid-August—leaf lettuce, fall spinach, fall turnips.

"And that, Mistress Mary, is a brief on what your garden should grow."

Gift That Surely Will Do a Lot of Good

Lever Brothers Concern Donates $20,000 to Cambridge Red Cross War Fund

Paul R. Corcoran, Chairman of the Cambridge Red Cross War Fund, and Floyd D. Campbell, Chairman for Industry, derive much pleasure on receiving a $20,000 check from Lever Brothers Company, whose total corporate gift to the 1944 Red Cross War Fund is $25,200, an increase of 60 per cent over last year's contribution. Larger gifts are expected to be the rule this year.

Lively Vermont Contest Forecast for State Ticket

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 22—With the almost simultaneous announcements within the week by Asa Bloomer of West Rutland, Speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives, and State Senator Lee E. Emerson of Barton, that they would be candidates for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor, Vermont G. O. P. adherents squared away for the party's primary that is traditionally tantamount to election in November.

Previously, Lieut. Gov. Mortimer Proctor of Proctor, and W. Arthur Simpson of Lydonville, Director of Old-Age Assistance, had declared themselves candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor.

The decision this week of Senator Joseph H. Denny of Northfield that he would seek election as town representative and, if successful, would be a candidate for Speaker of the House, removed the threat of a three-way contest for the Lieutenant Governorship nomination, and made the coming Republican primary battle an exclusively north-south event, with Lieutenant Governor Proctor and Representative Bloomer from the south and Mr. Simpson and Senator Emerson from the northern part of the State.

The time was when geographical considerations loomed large in the political scheme in Vermont. For many years, the "mountain rule" as it was called, was strictly adhered to by both parties, but particularly by the perennially successful Republicans. The dividing line then was the main Green Mountain range running north and south. The "rule" was, that if the candidate for Governor came from the eastern slope of the mountains, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor must come from the western side of the range, and vice versa. That tradition, however, was broken permanently when in 1927 Gov. John E. Weeks successfully flouted the tradition and was elected to a second term.

Now, however, a new contest appears in the making, with the northern counties pitted against the southern. The initiative, however, is almost entirely from the northern end, but in recent years the effort to again make geography a factor in the primaries has met largely with failure.

The fact remains, however, that it has been 28 years since a Governor has been elected from any one of the eight northern counties. Meanwhile, representation in the Chief Executive's chair has been somewhat monotonously from one of the six southern counties. Other top-ranking elective and appointive offices, according to some northern Republicans, have been too often filled with the southern brethren.

This north-south issue is likely to be pushed into considerable prominence by the northern candidate for the Republican nomination, Mr. Simpson, who has already called attention to the long governorship drought in the north.

Flower Show to Take Visitors To Jungle and Exotic Gardens

A Pan-American jungle scene will greet visitors to the Spring Flower Show at Horticultural Hall March 18 to 25.

Complete with banana trees, palms, and other tropical plants and flowers, it will be the feature exhibit of the show.

Cuba, Mexico, the West Indies, and other parts of Central and South America will be represented in this exotic garden. A 20-foot waterfall will drop down to a sparkling pool. Already hard at work assembling material for this unusual display is Alexander Heimlich of Woburn, who is in charge.

Flower Show visitors can "travel" to other places besides those in Latin America, however, with an emphasis on color and fragrance. In addition to a series of "Gardens of Our Allies" staged in the large exhibition hall, the loggia is to be transformed into an acacia grove with the famous golden-flowered plants of Australia from the collection of Mrs. Galen Stone of Marion. Also the orchid exhibit, filling one entire hall as last year, includes species from the Philippines, Central and South America, and even from the Burma Road.

Native plants from nearly every state in the Union are being brought together at the Garden-in-the-Woods, South Sudbury, by its landscape-designer owner, Will C. Curtis. They will be brought to Horticultural Hall to form an All-American garden, an exhibit said to be the first of its kind in any flower show.

"Trips" to China, the Himalayas, and India can be made while viewing the famous azalea collection of Ernest Borowski of Norwood. These colorful plants will this year be shown in unusual settings in a series of gardens by the Garden Clubs' Exhibition Committee under the direction of its chairman, Mrs. Irving C. Wright. A cactus grotto from the greenhouses of F. I. Carter and Sons, of Tewksbury, will take one in imagination to the desert.

Most visitors are expected to include a trip into the realm of the wartime back yard, also, where a "Food Fights for Freedom" section of the Flower Show will feature modern methods of foods production and preservation. A staff from the Massachusetts State College and the Waltham Field Station, will serve as travel guides into this important region. How to plant, care for and develop the Victory Garden will be demonstrated in this major exhibit, and the experts will remain on hand throughout the week to answer questions.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V," "W," and "X" in Book 3 now valid; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" and "Z" now valid; expire March 20.

Special Pork Bonus — Spare Stamp No. 3 in Book No. 4 now good for five points in purchase of pork, plus sausage whether or not made of pork; valid through Feb. 26.

Red stamps A8, B8, and C8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, will become valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan goes into effect.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 became valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, will become valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan goes into effect.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Among Brae Burn's Best

By a Staff Photographer

Costumed Winners at Children's Skating Carnival

Cleverly-designed and beautiful costumes worn by young skaters at the annual Children's Skating Carnival at Brae Burn Country Club on Monday night handed a pretty problem to the judges in selecting winners in various classes. Shown among the more than a dozen prize winners selected from some 80 entries, are, left to right, Nancy Bruce, second prize, most representative costume; Bruce Biddle, first prize, best costumed guest, and Harriet Wason, first prize for most original costume. Many unique get-ups were worn by the youngsters, who paraded around the ice in a grand march that brought much praise from the spectators.

Winthrop Lakey Carter

Winthrop Lakey Carter, who passed on at Chestnut Hill yesterday, was an industrialist and director of several paper firms, including the Carter, Rice & Co. Corporation of Boston. He also was a former President of the New England Council.

Mr. Carter became engaged in the paper manufacturing business in 1907 in New Hampshire after his graduation from Yale University, and in 1917 was elected President of the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association. He was a member of the Industrial Advisory Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and recently was a member of the War Finance Commission of New Hampshire and was in charge of the Third War Loan Drive in that State.

Charles Street Forum

"The Failure of Repeal" will be the subject of an address to be given Sunday afternoon by George W. Crabbe, General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, on the Charles Street Forum program. The public meeting opens at 4 p. m. at the Charles Street Meeting-House.

REMEMBER that red-headed lad with the wide grin who installed your telephone? Remember that Operator with the nice voice who helped you the night the baby was born? Of course you remember, and you may have wondered where they are now.

The Red Head is an electrician's mate tending the intercommunication system on a destroyer in the South Pacific. "I have dedicated myself to the proposition," he writes, "that I can keep that bull horn working under any and all conditions."

The Operator with the nice voice wears sergeant's stripes. She's in charge of the switchboard at a big army base overseas.

These two are just typical of the more than 1300 men and 300 women from this company who have answered the call to the colors. Most of these New England telephone people, as you might expect, are in communications and signal work—doing what they know best for what they love most.

* * *

Obviously so many of our people could not be away without taking with them a part of the service to which you are entitled. But telephones are still ringing throughout New England, throughout America. Thanks to the men and women of our company who are doing heroic work here at home, high standards of wartime service are being upheld.

We appreciate your understanding and know we shall continue to enjoy your help in maintaining the best possible service until that happy day when our men and women in uniform come home.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

133 German Fighter Planes Shot Down in Allied Dual Raid

Continued from Page 1

antiaircraft fire ever witnessed in the Capital.

The capture of the iron ore center of Krivoi Rog on the lower Dnieper by General Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army yesterday signalizes the collapse of another German salient. What it will involve cannot be determined until it becomes clear whether the Germans can stabilize their line at some point east of the Bug River. If they cannot, the Russians may be expected to push on to recover the key ports of Odessa and Nikolaev, which would bring them to the Rumanian frontier.

In Italy, the Fifth Army line at the Anzio beachhead south of Rome still holds after a series of concentrated attacks by Kesselring forces. Today the pressure had been lifted somewhat, although the German commander was bringing up heavy artillery evidently with the intention of renewing the pressure in the near future.

In the Pacific, a new raid upon the Japanese key base of Rabaul, on New Britain, encountered no Japanese resistance whatever. Less than 100 planes altogether were found at various airfields. The attackers came upon a Japanese convoy and sunk six medium freighters and three of the escort. Clearly Japan is merely hanging on to Rabaul and that under difficulties.

Speech Puts Curb On Idle Whispering

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 23

London morning papers called Prime Minister Churchill's speech in Commons the most important statement of British foreign policy since the Teheran and Moscow conferences and declared it valuable in countering recent mutual suspicions among the Allies.

The News-Chronicle said "his categorical reassurance about the good state of relations among the Soviet Union, Britain, and the United States . . . should dispose of rumorings, whisperings, and ill-founded guesses which have been poisoning the atmosphere."

Air Over Europe:

American bombers and fighters, striking powerfully from Britain and Italy in the first co-ordinated assault deep into Germany, crippled enemy aircraft production anew and knocked 133 Nazi fighter planes from the sky, United States Army Headquarters declared.

Fifty-three bombers were lost in the joint assault, which included diversionary raids by planes based in Italy. Forty-one were missing from the force attacking from Britain, and 12 from Italy were reported lost by a Mediterranean headquarters spokesman.

First reports received at headquarters here from the Mediterranean had reported 20 of the United States 15th Air Force bombers lost, or a day's total of 61 big planes. This figure was revised as more planes returned.

"In three days of record-breaking operations aimed at destroying Germany's capacity to maintain aerial resistance, American Air Force planes have accounted for 310 enemy fighters," headquarters said, with 153 falling to fighters of the 8th and 9th Air Forces in Britain, 117 destroyed by the Air Force bombers, and 40 by 15th Air Force bombers.

The Germans threw up stubborn resistance as the Britain-based bombers struck the Junkers-88 assembly plant at Bernburg and airframe and component factories at Oschersleben and Halberstadt. The 15th Air Force bombers from Italy blasted two Messerschmitt factories at Regensburg, and bomber freight yards at Petershausen, 20 miles north of Munich.

Heavy bombers flying from Britain bagged 34 enemy fighters Feb. 22, and their escorts knocked down 59, while the bombers of the 15th Air Force destroyed 40 Nazi craft.

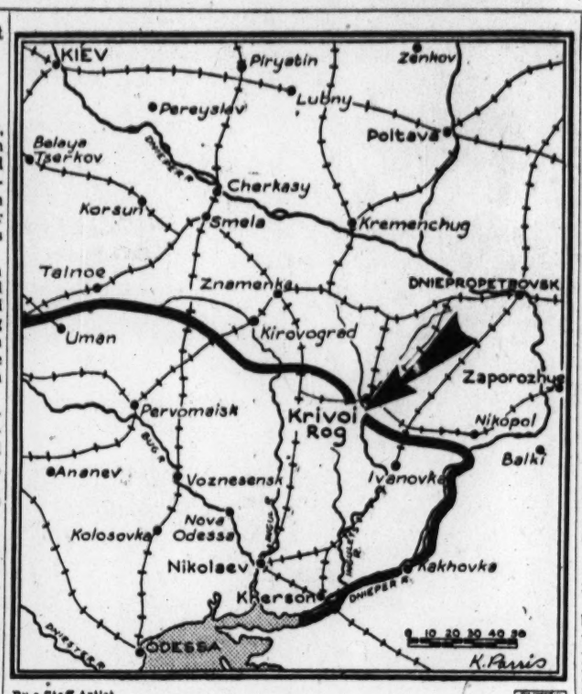
Other enemy craft were hit on the aprons of factories and in parking areas.

Eleven fighters of the 8th and 9th Air Forces in Britain were shot down Feb. 22, making the total day's loss of bombers and fighters over Germany 64 planes.

The Mediterranean Air Force sent out a record number of planes for one day in the blows on Regensburg as well as at Zagreb airdrome and Sibenik Harbor in Zara and in Yugoslavia.

The German communiqué asserted 119 Allied planes, including 95 four-engined bombers, were destroyed Feb. 22 over Germany.

Some returning crewmen described the air battles as even more intense than those of the Schweinfurt raid last October, when 60 bombers were lost.



By a Staff Artist

Pincers on Dnieper Bend

Deep salient at the south end of the line in Russia shows how the Germans have been squeezed out of Krivoi Rog at the peak of the bend. Arrow shows point at which the Germans were being forced to retreat toward the Bug River.

Millions of Soldiers Sending Money Home

By the Associated Press

Newark, N. J., Feb. 23

More than 2,000,000 soldiers are sending their families, banks, insurance companies or creditors money regularly through voluntary pay-roll deductions.

The War Department's Office of Dependency Benefits announced that the allotment-of-pay accounts had pased this figure. These accounts do not include millions of regular family allotments, under which soldier and Government combine to send monthly checks to dependents of enlisted men.

Russia:

Nazis in Retreat From Krivoi Rog

German troops routed from the great iron city of Krivoi Rog by the Red Army Feb. 22, are retreating westward toward the Bug River, a Soviet communiqué said as Premier Stalin announced that in one year the Nazis have been driven from almost three quarters of the territory they had occupied since invading Russia in the summer of 1941.

"It should now be clear to all," he added, "that Hitlerite Germany is advancing inevitably toward catastrophe."

A major military prize, Krivoi Rog with its valuable iron mines was captured by Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army after a four-months siege.

"The enemy suffered enormous losses in manpower and equipment," the Russian communiqué reported. "Thousands of enemy dead littered approaches to the city and its streets.

"Remnants of the routed enemy . . . seeking safety in flight, have abandoned many guns, mortars, machine guns and trucks. Soviet forces captured large dumps of military equipment."

Moscow dispatches said that only a narrow escape gap along the lower Dnieper River to the west remains open to retreating Nazis. Kherson and Nikolaev, the latter city 95 miles southwest of Krivoi Rog at the mouth of the Bug, are probable immediate objectives of Red Army forces, these dispatches indicated.

At the same time, the Soviet Information Bureau, reviewing reverses suffered by the Germans since the first of the year said in a radiocast statement:

"The German war machine has been placed by the Red Army on the verge of complete defeat."

On the northern front, meanwhile, Soviet forces under Gens. Leonid A. Govorov and K. A. Meretskov moved closer to the city of Pskov, gateway to the Baltics.

The Moscow war bulletin said Russian troops pushing southwest from Luga captured the town of Bukino, 51 miles northeast of Pskov, and that other units driving west from Lake Ilmen liberated more than 200 occupied centers, including the town of Mikhaylovskoye, 10 miles east of the rail junction of DNO, midway between Staraya Russa and Pskov, Vashkova, 38 miles southwest of Staraya Russa, also fell to the Russians in this 24 hour advance of 19 miles.

London:

Nazis Bomb City In Two-Way Attack

A substantial number of German raiders made a two-directional assault on London on the night of Feb. 22, showering high explosives and fire bombs over wide areas here and in other English sections, causing casualties including at least 10 killed and starting fires in several districts.

The raiders stirred up a barrage which many agreed was the heaviest of the war. Ten enemy planes were destroyed, one by a Canadian intruder over its base in France.

Making their 11th assault on London this month and the fourth in five nights, the attacks came in two waves over the East and South coast. They converged on London and then spread out.

The main cargo of the raiders was incendiaries, perhaps many of them the new explosive type the Germans say they now are using. In size the attacking force appeared equal to any sent against Britain in recent nights, perhaps larger.

For more than an hour a massive and continuous barrage was hurled skyward. Gun flashes combined with burning incendiaries to turn night into day.

Antiaircraft shell fragments came down like metallic hailstones, kicking up sparks from the pavement and clanking on rooftops.

Londoners going to work later saw gangs clearing bomb damage and sweeping streets of razor-sharp fragments.

Stockholm:

Foreign Planes Drop Bombs on City

A small number of "foreign aircraft" flew over Stockholm on the night of Feb. 22 and several bombs fell in a summer open air theater in the southern section of the city and in the near-by town of Strangnas, but no casualties were reported and it is possible they were crippled craft jettisoning explosives before trying to land.

Russian Bombers raided Abo on the west coast of Finland in the evening. Since Abo is only 150 miles from Stockholm perhaps one or more of the raiders, damaged or developing engine trouble, chose Stockholm for an emergency landing.

A Swedish communiqué identified the raiders only as "foreign planes," although Russian lettering was said to have been found on bomb fragments dropped.

Hundreds of windows were reported shattered, but except for the residents in the immediate locality of the bombed areas most of the city's population were unaware of the bombing until it was announced by radio.

The explosives crashed directly into the amphitheater, which is the only extensive open area in that section of the city.

Italy:

Germans Massing For New Attack

American troops threw back two localized German attacks west of Cisterna on Feb. 22, Allied Headquarters announced, as Field Marshal Albert Kesselring brought long-range artillery into play and apparently regrouped his forces for another attempt at driving the Allies off the Anzio beachhead.

Nazi artillery lobbed shells at the center of Anzio and other beachhead objectives, and 130 German planes hit at ground troops, but the Allies countered with 1,600 aerial sorties, and gunfire against enemy troop and vehicle movements.

A lull continued in the fighting on the Cassino sector to the east. The Germans tried to infiltrate around Fifth Army outposts on two peaks northwest of the town, but withdrew under cover of a smoke screen when Allied artillery opened fire.

Otherwise headquarters reported only normal patrolling from both fronts, with more snow hampering movements in the mountains.

British guns shelled enemy troops and vehicles near the Nazis' main concentration point of Carroceto. Allied troops could see the Germans busily moving their forces in rear areas, indicating Marshal Kesselring was preparing for a renewed assault after repulse of his second major offensive last week end.

The enemy also maintained steady pressure around the perimeter of the beachhead.

The Germans sorely needed a breathing spell, for they suffered the heaviest casualties of any comparable period of the Italian campaign during their four-day assault from last Feb. 16 to 19.

South Pacific:

Rabaul Pounded By Allied Fliers

American planes pounded the Japanese base at Rabual on New Britain with 52 tons of bombs in a raid which enemy fliers refused to challenge, Allied headquarters reported.

Mitchell medium bombers and Corsair fighters in the attack on Lakunai airdrome started large fires in the revetment area. One Mitchell was damaged by antiaircraft fire and landed in the sea. The crew was rescued.

Reconnaissance disclosed an "unusually low" number of planes on airfields and ships in the harbor of this principal enemy strongpoint in the South Pacific, a headquarters spokesman said. Fewer than 100 aircraft were counted.

The spokesman gave no explanation of this thinning of shipping and aircraft, but daily raids by Solomons-based planes and a naval bombardment of Rabual and its harbor Feb. 18 have destroyed most of the enemy's air and sea craft.

Movement of cargo vessels away from Rabual was noted in the Feb. 22 communiqué which announced the sinking of six medium freighters and three escort ships, and the probable sinking of three more merchantmen, by Allied aircraft which caught an enemy convoy moving up the coast of near-by New Ireland.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said ground forces have captured Gabumi Village and established a bridgehead on the Mot River in northeast New Guinea. Gabumi is 11 miles northwest of Saidor, where American troops landed Jan. 2.

Enemy troop concentrations near Cape Iris, northeast of Gabumi, were dispersed by American artillery fire which killed about 40 Japanese.

Burma:

Allies Hold Gains On Arakan Front

Allied troops are wresting the initiative from the Japanese on the Arakan front in Burma, a Southeast Asia Command communiqué said.

Sustained attacks by British and West African troops have driven the Japanese from strong points in this sector in the past few days. Mopping-up operations continued throughout Feb. 22. Remnants of Japanese columns attempting to withdraw to the east have been engaged by Allied infantry and have been hammered severely by artillery fire.

Gurkha units have played a major part in routing the enemy, front-line dispatches reported. Scores of demoralized Japanese troops have been wiped out by the knife-wielding Indian troops.

Allied troops almost entirely have cleared the enemy from the important Ngakyedauk Pass in the Maya Hills, where British detachments broke through a few days ago to relieve the stranded Seventh Indian Division.

Indian troops have captured high points overlooking eastern and western gates of the Ngakyedauk Pass and are now engaged with segregated enemy units inside the pass itself.

Knox Warns:

Pacific Gains Stir Undue Optimism

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, reported the destruction of 92 Japanese vessels in the past three weeks.

The Navy Secretary said he had observed "a tendency in comment on the Truk attack to go wild in optimism."

"We haven't yet tested the strength of the Japanese. We are operating only in the intermediate defenses; we haven't yet entered the inner defense of the Empire."

In the three weeks during which American submarines, airplanes, and surface craft destroyed 92 Japanese vessels, he said, our losses were two submarines. The enemy ships sunk, he said, included 2 light cruisers, 4 destroyers, 1 seaplane tender and 7 other combat vessels.

The other Japanese ship losses were 7 fleet tankers, 3 transports, 53 cargo ships, and 15 miscellanous vessels. In addition, Mr. Knox said, one light cruiser probably was sunk and eight noncombatant vessels were sent down.

Japan Striving to Stave Off Complete Collapse at Rabaul

Continued from Page 1

the latest convoy was heavily attacked and nine ships were reported today to have been sunk, it is announced that the convoy was outward bound. Presumably the ships had unloaded their urgently needed supplies before the attacking planes of Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney's 5th Air Force drove them to cover in the many coves and inlets marking the coast of New Ireland.

But for the normal maintenance of men and equipment the Japanese would have to move an average of at least 17,000 tons of shipping daily into the Rabaul area. It is certain that nowhere near this volume is reaching its destination. This is based on American requirements of 64 pounds each day for each man, making allowances for liberal lowering of sustenance requirements for the average Japanese foot-soldier.

Meanwhile the desire of the Japanese to hold on to Rabaul becomes more obvious in the light of the recent daring carrier-borne raid against Truk. The capture of the Gilberts and the Marshalls deprived Truk of half of its buffer protecting-ring bases, permitting American warships to approach to within easy air-striking distance. It is pointed out here that two months ago it would have been considered impossible to mount such an attack against the major enemy naval base which until recently was considered impregnable.

With this new threat from the center, the Japanese are now more anxious to maintain the outer protection around Rabaul. For though Rabaul is 850 miles south of Truk, in Allied hands it would provide bases from which land bombers could pound Truk regularly.

The present campaign, which is now aimed at reducing Rabaul, therefore is held here as taking on added importance as a flanking diversion for the Central Pacific drive by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's naval forces.

Allied Air Bases in Italy Primed for Drive on Reich

Continued from Page 1

The big difference is that large Italian territories are now being converted into a valuable addition to Allied offensive bases for future operations by air, land, and sea.

These will tie in with projects on the west to compel the Nazis to spread their defensive forces the thinnest along the longest line the Allies can make the enemy fight on. And then there will be the most powerful drives at the most promising sectors.

Meanwhile, the Allies have to guard against committing themselves too deeply in Italy in the future. This—with the avowed policy of sacrificing a minimum number of lives and so conserving Allied manpower for later uses—helps to explain the tantalizing tempo of events in this theater.

There has been a good illustration of this policy at work at the Anzio bridgehead where so far Allied efforts since the unopposed landings on Jan. 22 have been almost exclusively defensive.

If the capture of Rome were really an urgent matter, justifying a heavy cost of lives, observers believe that chances would since have been taken that heavy withdrawals of Allied troops would have been made from the Allied front further south.

An experienced military commander told me that in his view we could in such circumstances afford to leave only the most meager defense line there and divert the forces so released for a really heavy Allied attack on the front of only few hundred yards at the weakest part of the German defenses ringing the bridgehead.

Must Protect Rear

He argued that it wouldn't matter if the Germans advanced in the south as a result since they couldn't go any place significant, with a heavy attack going on in their rear threatening to cut their communications.

But apparently the Allies don't believe such measures are worthwhile. They are taking their time and it is being occupied profitably by the big air build-up to which I have referred.

This is inevitably a slow affair since maintaining large offensive forces in the air involves an enormous supply and construction problem dependent on shipping allocations, the employment of considerable labor forces, and provision of technical establishments.

When preparations are completed the Allied air onslaught on Germany and Nazi-occupied Europe will be a really two-fisted affair, with heavy punches being swung in regularly from the Mediterranean theater.

The time it takes to mount an air offensive on a large scale can be gauged from years of effort behind the devastating raids the Allies are now launching day and night from Britain. The prospect is greatly intensified by attacks of the same kind from the south, one of the considerations that prompted the Nazis to swing over production from bombers to fighters.

Dispersal of Plants

By this means and by intensifying antiaircraft ground defenses the Germans hope to protect vital fighter-plane factories from the Allied effort—now being progressively and spectacularly stepped up—to destroy German potential fighter strength before it becomes actual at the time of fresh major land operations.

One of the Germans' main defense weapons to counter this is the dispersal of production centers throughout the immense territories the Germans are now able to use for the purpose outside of Germany.

But the rising menace is really a big Allied air offensive from Italian and other Mediterranean bases. This threatens the dispersal areas now relatively safe from onslaught from the west.

The steady rise of this menace doesn't often hit the headlines because the prosaic and unspectacular fruit of labor does not recommend itself as news.

But it wouldn't be much exaggeration to say it is really "the" news from this part of the world. For the effects of it are destined to have a more important bearing on other potential zones of the war than the question whether the Germans or Allies are in Rome or how far the Germans will be forced north in Italy after the fall of Rome.

Saving of Rome Asked by Pope Pius

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Pope Pius XII has appealed to the belligerents to save Rome from destruction by an agreement similar to those which spared Cairo and Athens, according to the Vatican Radio.

"Rome still, in spite of war, is a center of religion," the Pope was quoted as saying. "The belligerents agreed to spare the monuments of Athens and Cairo, and in the same way Rome should be saved. The Abbey of Mt. Cassino already has been destroyed."

The broadcast, transmitted last night, was recorded by the Associated Press.

Free 'Spuds' Plan Hit By Idaho Governor

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 23 (AP)—A proposed plan to dispose of the 1943 bumper potato crop by distributing five to 10 pounds free in exchange for a designated ration stamp encountered the opposition yesterday of Gov. C. A. Mottolfsen.

The plan, proposed by Tom Dyal, New York produce broker, was submitted also to Governors of Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

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Elizabeth Arden

Polish Patriots in Russia Approve New National Council

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (AP)—Wolna Polske, organ of the Union of Polish Patriots in Russia, has endorsed the formation of a national council inside Poland and describes it as a "crushing blow" to the "emigré Fascist clique" of the Polish Government in exile in London.

The current issue of Wolna Polske declares that the council, which claims complete rights to represent the Polish nation, was elected by "the most democratic methods" and was uniting all groups actively engaged in the fight against Germany. A council manifesto, published by Wolna Polske, calls for:

"The merging of all ranks without consideration for party or political affiliation or controversy for the struggle of the suffering Polish people against the German invaders.

"Close collaboration with the troops of our Allies.

"Establishment of cordial and friendly relations with our nearest neighbor, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain, and the United States."

This policy was described as the path to a "free, independent, strong and democratic Poland." Wolne Polske said that since the council consists of "people who are in the heat of the immediate, direct struggle with the Hitlerite invaders" it has a "complete right to speak in the name of the nation and represent its interests."

[The Union of Polish Patriots was established in Russia with the approval of the Soviet Government. Formation of the national council inside Poland was announced by the Moscow Radio on Feb. 12. Four days later a Polish spokesman in London said that Communists were attempting to make the council a temporary government, aiming eventually at an alliance with the Soviet Union.]

Midget Submarines Do Big Job

Associated Press Radiophoto

British 'Tiddler' and Its Crew

Members of the three-man crew of one of Britain's midget submarines stand on their craft. | Two similar submarines attacked German battleship Tirpitz in Norwegian waters Sept. 22, 1943.

Long Control Of Axis Land Is Foreseen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Armies of occupation and military governments may be required in enemy territory long after hostilities end, says the latest Army and Navy statement of policy on occupied areas.

In a joint manual dated Dec. 22 and made public today, the old policy is restated that support of military operations is the primary purpose of military government, and achievement of political objectives its secondary purpose.

"As long as military operations continue," says the manual, "some degree of control will be necessary. Military government may extend beyond such operations until it achieves the ends of national policy toward which the operations are directed."

Other main points of the manual:

Military government has an obligation to provide a substitute for the displaced civil government, including the maintenance of order and the protection of the local population.

Just and reasonable treatment of the inhabitants is required but secondary. This treatment will vary, depending principally on the population's attitude toward the occupying forces.

Taking hostages, imposing collective fines, and carrying out reprisals may become military necessities, but they should be regarded as a last resort, because "such actions are usually an indication of weakness of the occupying forces."

Some government offices and bureaus may have to be suspended, and legislative bodies usually will be suspended.

Removal of high-ranking political officials ordinarily is necessary, but subordinate officials and employees of local governments should be retained as far as practicable; membership in unfriendly partisan organizations or political parties is not necessarily a cause for removal from office, but active leaders will not ordinarily be retained.

Persons imprisoned for strictly political reasons should be released after investigation, with a warning that political activity during the period of military government will not be tolerated.

"Laws which discriminate on the basis of race, color, creed, or political opinions, should be annulled as the situation permits."

Allied Leaders Celebrate Red Army Day in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Representatives of the United Nations joined with Russians and American Communists here today in observance of Red Army Day, marking the 26th anniversary of the organization of the armed might of northern Europe that is smashing its way toward Germany and threatening the Nazis from Poland and the Balkans.

The observance will have its climax at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here tonight, when among the speakers will be Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, Adjutant General of the United States Army; Col. Kenneth MacKessack, British Military Attache; Maj. Gen. A. H. Gatehouse of the British Army, and Walter B. Cannon, honorary member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The Russian Army will be represented by Lieut. Gen. Leonid G. Rudenko, Deputy Chief of the Soviet Air Force, who was decorated with the Order of Lenin, highest Soviet award, for his contribution to the defense of Stalingrad.

A young Red Army hero, Capt. Orest Chevztov, who won the Order of the Red Star for extraordinary bravery in action, will be the guest of honor at a second meeting in tribute to the Red Army at the Pythian Temple tomorrow night.

The observances will continue through February and March, with meetings here and in other cities. One of these will be sponsored by artists under the chairmanship of Paul Manship at the American Fine Arts Society on Feb. 23, and on the afternoon of Feb. 27 there will be a rally at the Majestic Theater, with Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, as the featured speaker.

"The observances are under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, of which Corliss Lamont is Chairman.

Would Wash Political Linen

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23 (AP)—Disclaiming connections with any other party of the same name elsewhere, the Communist Party of the United States has filed a plea of intervention in the Harry Bridges deportation case stating the Party wanted "to clear its name of charges it advocates the overthrow of this Government by force and violence."

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In This Club You Say 'Uncle'

NAPLES, Feb. 23 (AP)—Capt. Carleton H. Harkraeder of Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee, has added a new club to the many in existence among servicemen in the Mediterranean war theater.

There is, for example, the Late Arrivals Club. To qualify for membership in that you must be shot down in territory outside of Allied lines and truck home. Its insignia is a winged boot and its motto is "It's Never Too Late to Come Home."

And there's the famous Brush-off Club, composed of men and women whose sweethearts at home have jilted them.

Captain Harkraeder's organization is the Uncles Club and its "presiding uncle," Lieut. Eugene Phillips, is "Uncle in Chief." The purpose is to provide for the welfare and shelter of 11-year-old Mario Pullo, Naples waif, whom Captain Harkraeder and Lieutenant Phillips adopted.

They found Mario living in an air-raid shelter. Bombs had destroyed his home and killed his mother, father, brothers and sisters.

Anyone joining the Club makes a contribution which is applied to Mario's mess bill and in return gets a printed card asserting he is "a member in good standing in the 'Uncles Club' and entitled to all the rights and privileges of this organization."

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Allies Allow On-the-Spot War Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NAPLES, Italy, Feb. 23—News of Allied successes in turning back the German tide at Anzio was buzzing over wires from the bridgehead this week, as the ban on press reports direct from that front were lifted.

Facilities for filing on-the-spot reports over the military radio circuit have been restored to war correspondents, after a temporary shutdown due to the displeasure of military chiefs over what they considered unduly pessimistic stories of the situation there.

[Prime Minister Churchill disclosed in the House of Commons yesterday that the order for tightening censorship in the Mediterranean was made at his telegraphed request, and said news correspondents at the Anzio beachhead "were not the people who caused the trouble. . . .

["I myself sent a telegram asking for stricter censorship on alarmist reports about the position in the bridgehead—not by correspondents there but by persons in Naples and Algiers."

'Desperate' Ruled Out

[He declared that "such words as 'desperate' ought not to be used in a battle of this kind when they are false and still less are they to be used if they are true."

["In the first case, they needlessly distressed the public," he said, "in the second they encouraged the enemy to attack."

[He expressed pleasure that radio facilities have been restored to correspondents in the bridgehead.]

The restoration of services shows that commanders are not impeding transmission of news about the much-discussed bridgehead, although they believe harm has been done by previous stories. Authorities claim that lack of perspective shown in reports and an unduly critical or pessimistic note caused unjustified public concern in America and Britain.

This raised anew the question of military censorship and freedom of the press opinion on war matters, especially in the combat areas. Since accredited war correspondents are generally accepted as men of good faith, it was felt that military criticism would be better directed against the coverage system than the men using it.

Succession of Delays

The nearer one approaches actual fighting as a war correspondent, the narrower one's field of vision becomes. The more one sees the less he knows and, so far as the over-all picture is concerned, the harder the communications problems become.

This means dispatches from the front—eyewitness evidence from limited areas—arrive in newspaper offices much later, less frequently, and at less length than the wider, but less detailed stories, from reporters back at headquarters. Those are stories which more often hit the headlines and inspire comment.

The people who write the stories do so secondhand. Events are focused for them by the daily communiqué, amplified by limited "on the record" background and such "off the record" guidance as may be given at conferences by official commentators.

Unnecessary Doubts

With these they have to steer between unwarranted optimism that later brings unfounded criticism and disappointment, and overrestraint, producing unnecessary doubt.

Mischief creeps in when correspondents and censors lack precise information. And when subeditors at home use their imagination misleadingly on scant material.

After all, if news from military sources and stories passed by censors working under military directives are built up into a false picture, correspondents can hardly feel to blame.

One solution to the difficulty, within limits of security, would seem to be better briefing for pressmen all the way from front line to the newspaper office.

Playful Denver Air Waves

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Complaints have been piling in so Denver is asking the Federal Communication Commission for a redistribution of police radio wave lengths. When Denver police radio operators instruct patrol cars to local addresses, police cars in Salt Lake City, Sacramento, and Los Angeles also receive the messages and speed around futilely hunting the addresses.

Men Who Hit Tirpitz Honored

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Pictures released today in connection with honors paid to crews of British midget submarines which torpedoed the German battleship Tirpitz on Sept. 22, 1943, indicate that this new British naval weapon is about 40 feet long, with a deck beam of from five to six feet and a hull flare giving considerably more than ordinary width below the waterline.

The number of men winning medals for crippling the Nazis' mightiest battleship indicate that the craft, known to Navy personnel as "tiddlers," carry crews of from three to four.

The cryptic official accounts of the performance of the midget submarines also hinted at a cruising range of up to 2,000 miles, since they apparently made a voyage of about 1,000 miles to reach the Tirpitz' hideout.

Lieut. Basil Charles Godfrey Place and Lieut. Donald Cameron, commanders of the X-6 and X-7, respectively, won the Victoria Cross for helping to carry out the "most daring and successful" attack on the Tirpitz. Both are now prisoners of the Germans.

The Conspicuous Gallantry medal was awarded to Engine Room Artificer Edmund Goddard and the Distinguished Service Medal to Sublieutenants Robert Aitken, Richard Haddon Kendal, and John Thornton Lorimer for their part in the feat.

Rear Admiral C. B. Barry, in a radiocast account of the attack by the tiny submersibles, said that when the Tirpitz was hit from a range of only 20 yards there was an enormous explosion which "lifted the huge hulk of the battleship several feet into the air."

"When she fell back into the water," he added, "she was crippled, so thoroughly crippled, that she was no longer a fighting ship."

U. S. Textbooks Called Unfair To People of Latin-America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Biased statements and inaccurate reports about Latin-American countries must be deleted from classroom texts and other educational material if this country is to have a fair picture of its neighbors south of the border, the American Council on Education declared Feb. 21.

In a comprehensive report made at the instance of the State Department's Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Council suggests that in the future less attention be paid to the quaint and bizarre and more to the customs that both continents have in common.

Fourteen specific revisions were proposed by 10 educators, headed by Dr. Howard E. Wilson of Harvard University, who have conducted a survey of textual materials used in American classrooms.

About 100 research workers participated in the survey in an attempt to determine what kind of picture American students get of Latin America. What they discovered, it was disclosed, was an answer not conducive to the "good-neighbor" policy.

Unfair Description Given

The Council found that too many textbooks give an unfair, narrow, and even hostile description of the South American way of life, many repeating and thus perpetuating the "black legend" that accents colonial ineptitude, cruelty, faithlessness, greed, and bigotry. Some contained racial prejudices.

"Authors of our teaching materials too frequently lack insight into the Latin-American culture they are describing," Dr. Wilson said. "Stricter standards of familiarity with the Latin-American scene, with Latin-American institutions and cultural patterns, with writings in Spanish and Portuguese should be demanded of all who produce educational aids in this field."

Briefly the recommendations are:

1. More material, particularly books for secondary schools, dealing directly with Latin-American life and its background.
2. Inclusion of pertinent and suitable content about Latin America in all the phases of curriculum of general education.
3. Publisher revision in the light of the findings of this survey.
4. Use of editorial opinion in South America and advice of qualified experts on Latin-American affairs when preparing manuscripts about these countries.
5. Faculty committees and teachers selecting textbooks should use this report as a criteria for selection of teaching material.

Revision of Curriculum

6. Use of report for revision of general curriculum.
7. Best and latest material should be incorporated in their books by authors of teaching materials on Latin America.
8. Care should be taken to guard against prejudices and habits of thought that tend to produce a distorted picture of South America.
9. Greater stress should be laid on cultural and social aspects and on the phenomena that typify Latin-American countries rather than on the spectacular.
10. Greater stress should be laid on similarities of the two peoples.
11. More space should be afforded Latin-American affairs in American textbooks.
12. Illustrations should be subject to the same standards of accuracy.
13. Investigations of curriculum and teaching personnel should be initiated.
14. Similar studies of teaching materials in other American republics.

Virginian Church Balks At Being Tax Collector

SUFFOLK, Va., Feb. 23 (AP)—The West End Baptist Church congregation voted here Feb. 20 to refuse to act as a tax collector for any phase of civil government.

Sponsors of the resolution, offered by Deacon J. J. Pond, a peanut company executive, said it was directed at the Federal withholding tax. The resolution invited similar action by the Virginia Baptist General Association.

The only employee of the West End Church coming under the withholding tax law is its Director of Religious Education. Ministers are exempt.

Distinguished South American Visitors Promote Friendly Relations in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 23—Friendly relationships with South America are being promoted by the arrival in this area of distinguished men from the neighboring continent.

The Brazilian novelist Erico Verissimo, sent here by the Division of Cultural Relations of the State Department, has been conducting a course in the literature of Brazil and delivering a series of lectures on his native country at the University of California.

Senhor Verissimo, one of the first Brazilian writers to voice anti-Fascist sentiments, began writing against totalitarianism in 1934. As literary adviser to a large publishing company in Brazil, he directed the publication, in Brazilian newspapers, of over 4,000 articles against the Axis. Books which he has written include novels, travel books, translations of English-language works into Portuguese, and books for children.

Dr. German Arciniégas, Former Minister of Education in Colombia, has been sent by the Rockefeller Foundation to the Berkeley campus for the spring term. He will hold the appointment of lecturer in Latin American history.

According to Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, vice-president and provost of the University of California, Dr. Arciniégas will complete, during his stay in this city, an interpretative study of the Caribbean which will offer a new approach to the place of that region in the development of the Americas.

The University of California is proving popular among South American physicians in search of specialized graduate study. Included in the group now represented on the campus are Dr. Octavio Mangabeira, member of the staff of the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz of Rio de Janeiro; Dr. Jorge Castro, head of preventive medicine at San Marcus University; and Dr. Mauricio Sanchez, member of the medical faculty of the University of Brazil.

Talmadge Calls on South To Nominate MacArthur

EASTMAN, Ga., Feb. 23 (AP)—Former Gov. Eugene Talmadge has called on southerners to line up behind Gen. Douglas MacArthur for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who has advocated that Republicans nominate the military leader for President, said in Washington:

"The Governor's attitude certainly confirms my persistent conviction that the nomination of MacArthur by the Republican Party would attract tremendous support in the solid South."

Mr. Talmadge, addressing the Eastman Lions last night, described the Arkansas-born General as the "best Commander in Chief of Our Army and Navy in America," and predicted his election, if nominated.

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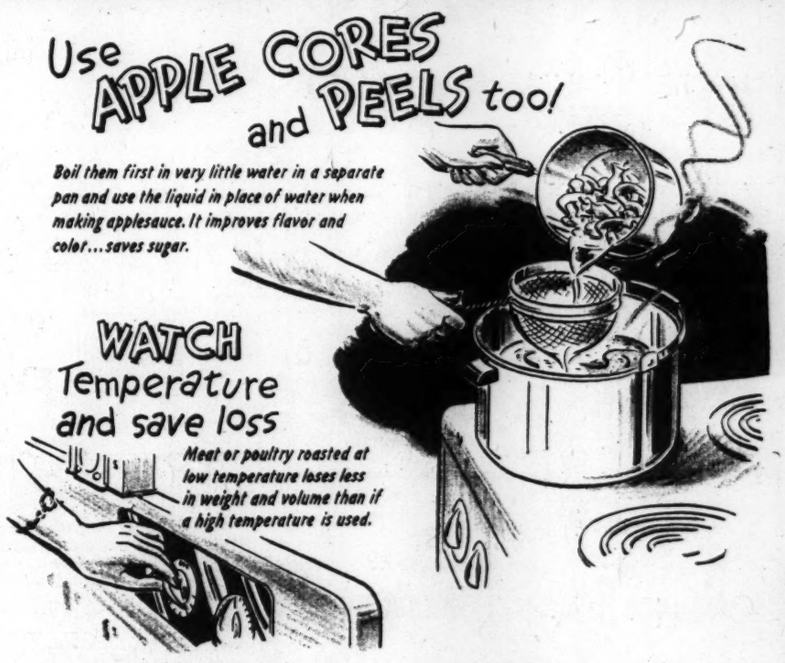

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Roosevelt and Congress in Tilt on Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—With the breach between White House and Congress wider than at any previous time in Mr. Roosevelt's three terms of office over the vetoed tax bill, aroused Congressmen today appealed in turn to the public for support.

Meanwhile they made preparations to try to override the almost unprecedented veto tomorrow.

Republican and Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee, which carries initial responsibility for the tax bill Mr. Roosevelt yesterday called "a tax relief bill" and designed to aid "the greedy and not the needy," made common cause today.

Congress "Realistic"

In an angry joint statement Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina and ranking minority member Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota, denounced Mr. Roosevelt's demand for $10,500,000,000 tax bill as "indefensible," "oppressive to taxpayers," and "dangerous to the national economy."

They took the position that the American people cannot pay the high taxes which the Administration seeks.

"Congress was simply being realistic," the two spokesmen said, "in recognizing that there is a limit to the ability of the American people to pay taxes, even in time of war.

"The President, in insisting upon the enactment of his $10,500,000,000 program of additional taxes, to be raised in the manner prescribed by him, is being unrealistic."

By a political coincidence, Wendell Willkie, one of the leading Republican contenders for the presidential nomination, is on the side of Mr. Roosevelt in this fight. The other day he attacked Mr. Roosevelt for too modest tax demands, and said the American public could and should pay an additional $16,000,000,000 at this time.

Proposes Excise Taxes

In his veto message Mr. Roosevelt particularly condemned freezing the Social Security contributions at 1 per cent, denounced alleged special tax benefits conferred on particular groups, and declared that the actual revenue from the vetoed bill would raise less than a billion dollars.

Mr. Roosevelt said that Congress could easily re-enact a simple series of excise taxes such as those contained in the vetoed bill, and raise the billion dollars which would otherwise be lost.

The Doughton-Knutson statement, however, apparently precluded such an alternative. The two leaders made no concealment of their anger and served implicit warning that if they do not get the present revenue measure they will not accede to any at all for the present.

The Doughton-Knutson statement charged the presidential action was taken on advice of "a small group of irresponsible theorists who advise the President on taxation" and who "seem to have lost patience with constitutional government by law and who favor government by executive decree."

Later Mr. Doughton and Mr. Knutson changed the wording to read "irresponsible theorists in the Treasury who advise the President."

Mr. Roosevelt charged that responsibility for not simplifying the present income tax returns rests "squarely upon the Congress of the United States."

Challenging Speeches

Mr. Doughton and Mr. Knutson hotly retort that "the Treasury prepares the forms and not the Congress." Although denouncing the Treasury for an alleged refusal to co-operate they assert that the "law is based largely on Treasury recommendations."

Congress seethed with speeches today, for not in a long time has its competency been so sharply challenged, particularly following the veto of the antisubsidy bill.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which deals with tax matters in the Upper House, was equally indignant with Mr. Doughton. It has been his contention from the outset that the American taxpayer should not be required to pay higher taxes, and that relief should be extended to corporations.

There was a strong political tinge in many of the answering speeches, perhaps reflecting the same element alleged to have colored Mr. Roosevelt's veto message. There was an imputation of motive voiced by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, that Mr. Roosevelt vetoed the measure because it required labor unions to report their incomes to the Treasury. Mr. Roosevelt did not mention this point in his message.

Politics now seems inextricably involved in the tax issue, as it will be in most other controversial matters coming up before the election. Most observers believe the present legislative statemate is the penalty imposed in carrying through the war-election, required by the Constitution. As for Mr. Roosevelt it is pointed out here that he has made four dramatic pronouncements in less than eight weeks which establish a sort of program for his prospective fourth term candidacy:

1. The bristling annual message, supplemented by the budget message a day later, asking a national service law.
2. The special message to Congress demanding enactment of a soldiers' vote law.
3. The sharp antisubsidy bill veto, in which he won a skirmish with Congress.
4. The tax veto, demanding greater tax sacrifices from the American people.

In so far as any general pattern runs through these documents, upon which Mr. Roosevelt might appeal to the electorate for re-election, it is a demand for a "hard" war, with greater sacrifices of fiscal and personal privileges by civilians.

It is coupled with sharp implied, or direct, criticism of Congress; and also puts the President in the role of defender of the soldiers.

Text of Message

The text of President Roosevelt's message vetoing the tax bill follows:

"I return herewith, without my approval, HR-3687, entitled 'An Act to Provide Revenue, and For Other Purposes.'

"I regret that I found it necessary in the midst of this great war to be compelled to do this in what I regard as the public interest.

"Many months ago, after careful examination of the finances of the nation, I asked the Congress for legislation to raise $10,500,000,000 over and above the existing revenue system. Since then persons prominent in our national life have stated in no uncertain terms that my figure was too low.

"The measure before me purports to increase the national revenue by a little over $2,000,000,000. Actually, however, the bill in its net results will enrich the treasury by less than $1,000,000,000.

"As a tax bill, therefore, I am compelled to decide that it is wholly ineffective toward that end.

"More specifically the bill purports to provide $2,100,000,000 in new revenues. At the same time it cancels out automatic increases in the Social Security tax which would yield $1,100,000,000. In addition it grants relief from existing taxes which would cost the Treasury at least $150,000,000 and possibly much more.

Relief for Greedy

"In this respect it is not a tax bill but a tax relief bill providing relief not for the needy but for the greedy.

"The elimination of automatic increases provided in the Social Security law comes at a time when industry and labor are best able to adjust themselves to such increases. These automatic increases are required to meet the claims that are being built up against the Social Security fund. Such a postponement does not seem wise.

"The clause relating to renegotiating of war contracts terminates the present renegotiation authority on Dec. 31 of this year. This seems unwise at this time because no person can at present determine what a renegotiation time limit should be. More experience is needed. The formal right of appeal to the tax court that is granted by the bill is an inept provision. The present tax court exists for a wholly different purpose and does not have the personnel or the time to assume this heavy load.

"The bill is replete with provisions which not only afford indefensible special privileges to favored groups but sets dangerous precedents for the future. This tendency toward the embodiment of special privileges in our legislation is in itself sufficiently dangerous to counterbalance the loss of a very inadequate sum in additional revenues.

"Among these special privileges are:

"(a) Permission for corporations reorganized in bankruptcy to retain the high excess profits credit and depreciation basis attributable to the contributions of stockholders who are usually eliminated in the reorganization. This privilege inures to the benefit of bondholders who, in many cases, have purchased their bonds in the speculative market for far less than their face value. It may open the door to further windfall profits in this market because of the undeserved benefit received by reorganized corporations.

"(b) Percentage depletion allowances, questionable in any case, are now extended to such minerals as vermiculite, potash, feldspar, mica, talc, lepidolite, barite, and spodumene. In the case of some of these minerals the War Production Board refused to certify that current output was inadequate for war needs.

"(c) The lumber industry is permitted to treat income from the cutting of timber, including selective logging, as a capital gain rather than annual income. As a grower and seller of timber, I think that timber should be treated as a crop and therefore as income when it is sold. This would encourage reforestation.

Unjustified Exemptions

"(d) Natural gas pipelines are exempted from the excess profits tax without justification and in a manner which might well lead oil companies to request similar treatment for their pipelines.

"(e) Commercial airlines are granted an unjustifiable extension of the tax subsidy on their air-mail contracts.

"It has been suggested by some that I should give my approval to this bill on the ground that having asked the Congress for a loaf of bread to take care of this war for the sake of this and succeeding generations, I should be content with a small piece of crust. I might have done so if I had not noted that the small piece of crust contained so many extraneous and inedible materials.

"In regard to that part of the bill which relates to wholly unobjectionable tax increases, may I respectfully suggest to the Congress that the excise taxes can easily and quickly be levvied. This can be accomplished by the passage of a simple joint resolution enacting those provisions of the bill which increase the excise taxes. I should be glad to approve such a measure. This would preserve the principal revenue provisions of the bill without the objectionabl feature I have criticized.

"In another most important respect this bill would disappoint and fail the American taxpayers. Every one of them, including ourselves, is disappointed, confused and bewildered over the practical results of last year's tax bill. The Ruml plan was not the product of this administration. It resulted from a widespread campaign based on the attractive slogan of 'pay-as-you-go.' But, as was said many years ago in the State of New York in regard to that same slogan, 'You don't pay and you don't go.'

"The nation will readily understand that it is not the fault of the Treasury Department that the income taxpayers are flooded with forms to fill out which are so complex that even certified public accountants cannot interpret them. No, it is squarely the fault of the Congress of the United States in using language in drafting the law which not even a dictionary or a thesaurus can make clear.

"The American taxpayer has been promised of late that tax laws and returns will be drastically simplified. This bill does not make good that promise. It ignores the most obvious step toward simplifying taxes by failing to eliminate the clumsy Victory Tax. For fear of dropping from the tax rolls those taxpayers who are at the bottom of the income scale, the bill retains the Victory Tax—while at the same time it grants extensive concessions to many special interest groups.

"The suggestion of withholding at graduated rates, which would relieve millions of people of the task of filing declarations of estimated income, was not adopted.

"I trust, therefore, that the Congress, after all these delays, will act as quickly as possible for simplification of the tax laws which will make possible the simplification of the forms and computations now demanded of the individual taxpayers. These taxpayers, now engaged in an effort to win the greatest war this nation has ever faced, are not in a mood to study higher mathematics.

"The responsibility of the Congress of the United States is to supply the Government of the United States as a whole with adequate revenue for war time needs, to provide fiscal support for the stabilization program, to hold firm against the tide of special privileges, and to achieve real simplicity for millions of small income taxpayers.

"In the interest of strengthening the home front, in the interest of speeding the day of victory, I urge the earliest possible action."

President 'Champeen' Vetoer

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 23

The veto power now being employed by President Roosevelt to deal with a hostile Congress has been used about 1,750 times by Presidents dating back to the nation's beginning.

A search of old records disclosed today that George Washington killed two important acts of Congress by use of this power. One would have reduced the size of the Army. This was in 1797. The first veto was against legislation dealing with the manner of apportioning the membership of the House of Representatives.

Of the 1,750 vetoes recorded, 57 have been overridden.

The veto power is derived from the Constitution. To enact a law over the President's disapproval a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting in both Houses is required.

Mr. Roosevelt has vetoed approximately 600 bills, most of them dealing with private claims against the Government. He has been overridden seven times, one of the most noteworthy occasions being his veto in 1936 of legislation providing for immediate payments to World War I veterans.

Presidents using most vetoes, besides Roosevelt, were Cleveland, 583, and Grant, 92. Jefferson and several other Presidents never employed the veto. Lincoln used it six times, Wilson 44, Harding six, Coolidge 50, and Hoover 37.

Rees Moves For a Bureau Of Efficiency

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The ranking Republican member of the House Civil Service Committee, charging a waste of billions of dollars by Government agencies, moved today to set up a Congressional bureau of efficiency.

Representative Edward H. Rees, (R) of Kansas, long an advocate of making Government expenditures fit Congressional appropriations, charged that overlapping and duplication of duties, overemployment and nonessential spending by Government agencies were increasing.

The efficiency bureau, responsible only to Congress, would investigate and recommend legislation on all nonessential Federal expeditures, overlapping and duplication of functions, excessive personnel, procurement and disposal of Federal property, personnel and administrative management practices, all requests for appropriations and activities of agencies in excess of their authority.

A director, three assistants and 10 employees would compose the congressional agency. An appropriation of $50,000 would be authorized under Rees's bill.

Sweeping Powers Given to Puppet Philippine Head

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Japanese-controlled Manila Radio said today "a state of national emergency has been declared in the Philippines" following the assumption of new dictatorial powers by Jose P. Laurel, puppet president of the occupied country.

Earlier the Japanese Domei Agency declared Laurel had signed a bill giving him unprecedented power under Japanese guidance to "take and adopt any measure that may be necessary" for the "safety, protection and relief of the population."

Laurel was authorized specifically, said a radiocast heard by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, to "take over farm lands in order to put to use all available land heretofore not in cultivation" and "to take over all unproductive industrial and commercial establishments to insure continued normal production."

He also was empowered to requisition any public service or enterprise and to "exercise such other powers as he may deem necessary to enable the Government to fulfill its responsibilities and maintain and enforce its authority."

Heavy penalties are provided for any person or firm violating any measures decreed by Laurel, the radiocast added.

U. S. Officials Join Churchill In Warning of Over Optimism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Highest American officials today joined with Prime Minister Winston Churchill in warning that the war against the German end of the Axis may not be over in 1944.

President Roosevelt has again emphasized, as he has on other occasions that it is not yet possible to guarantee victory in Europe this year, and it is known that top military and naval officers in Washington share this conclusion.

At his press conference yesterday afternoon a correspondent remarked that Mr. Churchill's great caution had caused surprise because of the victory promises made by other military and civilian leaders and asked if this indicated a slowing up of the drive in Europe.

There was not the slightest slowing up of the effort to crush the enemy, the President replied, and remarked that some might be surprised by the Prime Minister's statement, but there was nothing new in it. He voiced the wish that people would listen to what responsible persons have been saying aloud.

Reporters then cited Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as one of the American military men who had predicted victory in Europe this year, and Mr. Roosevelt said he had often wondered just what General Eisenhower had said.

An examination of the text of General Eisenhower's statement of last Dec. 27 shows that he did not make an unqualified prediction, although it was very near to it. He said, according to the Associated Press: "The only thing needed for us to win the war in 1944 is for every man and woman, all the way from the front line to the remotest hamlet of our two countries, to do his or her full duty."

Shortly afterward Admiral Ernest J. King agreed that Germany "may" be defeated in 1944.

Mr. Roosevelt volunteered the information that two suggestions had been tendered to United Nations leaders relative to the restoration of ecclesiastical and other historical buildings and monuments—like the Monte Cassino Monastery in Italy—which had to be damaged or destroyed because of German occupation.

One plan, he said, was public solicitation of funds for this purpose among the various United Nations. The second proposed that German materials and German labor be used to repair the damage or replace the structures after the war.

The President said he favored the second plan, but that the matter had not gone beyond the discussion stage.

Briefly reviewing the Allied naval operations in the Pacific, the President called attention to the fact that more than 1,000 Japanese barges had been sunk within the last year. He said the reasoning public was not inclined to pay very much attention to these sinkings, yet they represented substantial Japanese casualties since many of them carried considerable numbers of men.

Barkley Quits Post Over Tax Bill Veto

Continued from Page 1

members to caucus tomorrow. Then he added this stinging after thought:

"If the Congress of the United States has any self-respect yet left it will override this veto and enact this tax bill into law."

The first man on his feet as Senator Barkley sat down was Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, who himself has fought for higher taxes like the President. Almost to a man the members of the two parties rose on either side of the aisle, and while Senator Barkley sat, flushed of face and tense, defied senatorial decorum and burst into applause.

Two or three Senators on the Democratic side alone held their seats including Abe Murdock of Utah, Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, and Theodore J. Bilbo of Mississippi.

More than anything else the unanimity of the applause and the scene that followed indicated the virtual agreement of the Senate in resisting Mr. Roosevelt's sharp condemnation, and illustrating the new chasm that has yawned between them.

General Approval

Another Senator sought to take the floor to continue the attack, but Senators had lined up before Senator Barkley's desk at the front of the chamber and trooped by, shaking his hand, interrupting proceedings for some time.

The first inkling of Senator Barkley's intention came just before noon as reporters waited on the Senate floor for the customary five minute chat with the Majority Leader before the session's start.

Senator Barkley brushed in stormily with Leslie L. Biffle, Secretary of the Democratic majority in the Senate.

"Don't argue with me, my mind is made up!" Senator Barkley ejaculated to the protesting secretary.

As the opening formalities occurred Senator Barkley paced nervously about, sending out pages to bring him the wooden lectern which he adjusted on his desk and from which he read his speech.

The speech was being typed simultaneously with his delivery, and twice in the course of it Senator Barkley sent out messengers to bring him fresh sheets as he kept only a page or so ahead of copy.

Keen Interest Shown

The Senate listened in almost breathless silence. Senator Barkley speaks with ease when he talks extemporaneously, but in this case his delivery suffered somewhat in the very emotion of his address, and his determination to follow the manuscript. What it lost in one direction it gained in another, however, for his strong feeling was evident.

Senator Barkley said he had "begged — nay, implored" the President not to veto the tax bill.

Too good a Democrat to let the opportunity pass, Senator Barkley paid passing reference to "Wendell L. Willkie" who had urged higher taxes than even those sought by Mr. Roosevelt. Senator Barkley called him an "up-to-date Haley's comet" darting across the heavens with an array of figures nobody can understand. Senator Barkley asked whether "this spectacular celestial nomad has frightened the President" into asking for a higher tax figure.

Item by item Senator Barkley went over the alleged "loopholes" cited by the President and attempted to disprove them. He assailed the argument that the Treasury actually loses money by freezing Social Security contributions at their present rate, and without imputing motives direct to Mr. Roosevelt called it "one of the most unjustifiable methods of calculation possible—probably handed to him by a man more clever than honest."

Political Effects Awaited

Senator Barkley seemed to choke with emotion as he quoted aloud Mr. Roosevelt's statement that the failure to simplify taxes is "squarely the responsibility of the Congress of the United States."

"No man could have made that extraordinary statement who has sat in the tax committees of the Congress," Senator Barkley shouted. "If it was made by anyone who ever sat on the committees, it was on unjustified and deliberate misstatement' 'to place on Congress the blame for the universal dissatisfaction.

Teh political effects of the Barkley speech are almost incalculable.

It is assumed that tomorrow the Democrats will re-elect the resigned chairman, in a stinging rebuke to the President.

Split Down the Middle

But this leaves the Democratic Party split right down the middle at the beginning of a Presidential campaign.

Even President Hoover had nominal support of party leaders in Congress when he ran for re-election, however much they criticized him in the lobby.

With a world war on, the split is apt to deepen the present Washington stalemate on domestic, controversial issues.

On the other hand, even in the fury of politics, no effect has been seen on war appropriations or war measures, and all sides accept full support for the war as common ground.

Mr. Roosevelt could not have made his unprecedented tax veto message without foreseeing the consequences. Indeed, Senator Barkley acknowledged today he had been consulted on the subject.

If Mr. Roosevelt wanted to dramatize the issue, he has certainly succeeded. For today open warfare exists between the Executive and Legislative branches of the American Government.

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Willkie From N. Y. Quarters To Organize in Every State

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Continuing a pre-convention strategy for the 1944 Republican presidential nomination to make country-wide knowledge of his objective to unify the Party in the dynamics of a positive and progressive political philosophy, Wendell L. Willkie was back in New York today to shape an organization network into every State.

Reversing his background role for the 1940 Republican convention, the latest of his cross-country swings just ended made his candidacy official and has him right out in front this presidential year, knowing leading Republicans in every State, a record of personal tours in 42, and complete with a campaign manager and a women's division director to carry his campaign for place far and wide.

Ralph H. Cake, Oregon lational Committeeman and Portland lawyer and banker, who was an active Willkie adherent four years ago, will he here this week as Willkie campaign manager looking for mid - Manhattan headquarters, where he will have the assistance of Mrs. Grace Reynolds, Indiana National Committeewoman, selected by Mr. Willkie to oragnize the campaign to be carried on among women.

Two States in Balance

Already entered in the Wisconsin, Nebraska and Oregon primaries, Mr. Willkie is weighing entry in the preferential primaries in Maryland and South Dakota, the latter hinging upon whether any other major candidate for the nomination seeks to change the present uninstructed status there.

He will be off to Wisconsin again in mid-March for a 10-day personal campaign leading to that April 4 primary in which the Willkie Slate will be opposed by an unpledged slate whose first choice is Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, and by a partial list pledged to Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, one-time Governor of Minnesota.

The Willkie-Cake team regards the Wisconsin test of prime import to his drive to swing over delegations now divided, but whose convention decisions would be influenced by the headway Mr. Willkie meanwhile is able to make toward a majority.

It appeared today that he would not enter any candidates against the 85 Republican organization designees to be named next week for New York's March 28 primary. This pivotal delegate bloc, to which eight delegates-at-large subsequently will be added, go uninstructed and unpledged, but is regarded as favoring Governor Dewey.

To Aid Congressional Fights

In addition to appeals to statewide electorates, however, Mr Cake will direct his labors to winning the congressional district elections of Willkie delegates in States such as Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and any others where contests seem advisable.

Behind this active, intensive organizational work is the momentum with which Mr. Willkie has himself engineered his stature as an aspirant with definitive opinion on basic questions, especially with respect to United States' co-operation in a global program to make and preserve a just peace. It goes without saying that he will carry forward as energetically as any of his aids in his creed of essential unity of party leaders and rank and file without benefit of bunk and double-talk.

His vigorous crusade-circuit of the States for party emergence as a "cohesive, vigorous, liberal and effective" force in the national scene has brought him contact with nearly all of the 26 Republican Governors now sitting, whose States have three-fourths of the population. In however many instances among these executives he may not be favored, he holds to the view that downright hostility to his nomination is the case only with the forces of Governor Dewey, and Governor Dwight H. Green, of Illinois. At any rate, this is the degree to which his just-completed tour of 12 Mountain and Pacific Coast States has left him "rarin' to go."

Mrs. Reynolds Has Big Job

Mrs. Reynolds' Field work has prime ranking in the present Willkie program, her assignment heading out of instances on the trip like those in Utah and Idaho, where National Committee representation and State Committee headship was divided on the Willkie bid, with the men either opposed or uncommitted to his nomination, and the women enthusiastic for it.

Mr. Willkie had sounded off even before arrival here yesterday with wired indorsement of William S. Bennet, Republican candidate for Congress in the 21st District special election on Feb. 29. The contest is to fill the unexpired 10-month term of Joseph A. Gavagan, Democrat, who resigned to become a Justice of the State Supreme Court. Mr. Bennet's Democratic-American Labor Party opponent is James H. Torrens, Tammany leader of the 23rd Assembly District.

With reference to Mr. Bennet's previous service in four congresses, the last being the 64th, Mr. Willkie in a telegram from Des Moines, Iowa, urged that the district "wholeheartedly" support his election on the basis of "the experience and understanding which come from long public service."

"He is fully aware of the problems of the men and women who live in his district, and those of us who know him and his record know that he will represent those interests with fidelity," the indorsement read.

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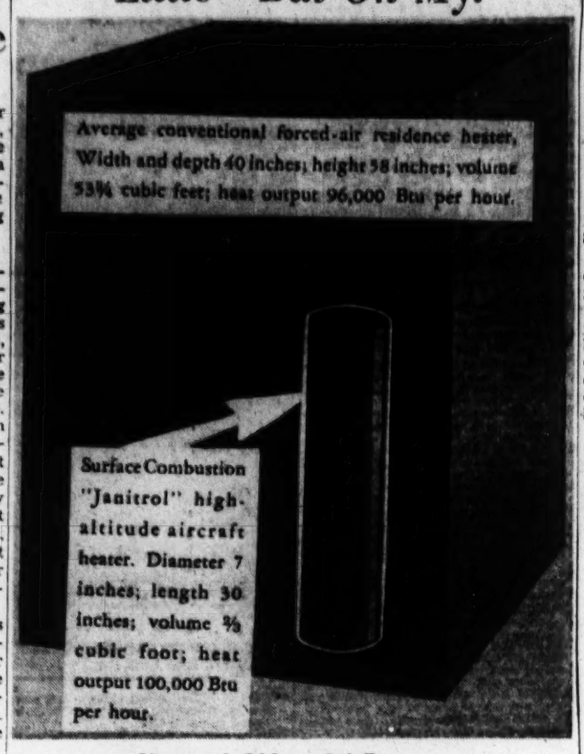
Average conventional forced-air residence heater. Width and depth 40 inches; height 58 inches; volume 53¾ cubic feet; heat output 96,000 Btu per hour.
Surface Combustion "Janitrol" high-altitude aircraft heater. Diameter 7 inches; length 30 inches; volume ⅔ cubic foot; heat output 100,000 Btu per hour.

New and Old in Oil Burners

Sketch illustrating great contrast in size between revolutionary type surface-combustion "Janitrol" aircraft heater and conventional oil-fired, forced-air residence heating unit. Note the heat output for "Janitrol" is 100,000 Btu an hour as compared with 96,000 Btu for the residence heater.

Tiny Furnace To Heat House After the War

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 23—Heating the house with a furnace no larger than the average-sized, living-room waste basket is part of the postwar plans of heating specialists, who have developed models used in keeping aircraft warm at high altitudes.

The new heater devised by surface combustion engineers here is said to be only 30 inches high and seven inches in diameter as compared with the ordinary furnace with 40-inch width, 40-inch depth and 58-inch height. The new heater would be no higher than a regulation desk and no bigger around than the top of an average man's head.

Yet this tiny heating model has proved itself capable of producing 100,000 normal heating units an hour against 96,000 units for the more bulky boiler. Against the larger furnace's 300 pounds, the new heater weighs only 20 pounds. It has a whirl-flame type of oil-fired, forced-air heating unit that is said to be impossible to "blow out."

This revolution in standards upon which heating has been based will have a vast influence upon postwar housing systems as well as providing efficient heating for trucks, camps, busses, and streamlined trains, it is said.

While further study will be required to apply the principles of the so-called "Janitrol" heating system to residences, it will be immediately available for the heating of industrial plants, warehouses, loading docks, and similar structures on a spot-heating basis.

Under flight tests, the light from the burner can be turned on instantly at temperatures down to 70 degrees below zero and at any altitude. It has been flight tested at 37,500 feet and at 50,000 feet in pressure chambers.

Lend-Lease Act Review Planned

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Lend-Lease Act is scheduled to expire July 1, 1944 and the House Foreign Affairs Committee today prepared to review the extent of United States' aid to allied nations.

Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York, called an executive session of the committee as a preliminary to drafting legislation for the continuance of the program under which over $18,000,000,000 worth of aid has been given those countries battling the Axis.

Airplanes, guns, raw materials, food and other goods transferred have accounted for 87 per cent of total aid to date with services accounting for the other 13 per cent.

The Act was extended for one year last March 11, 1943, with 6 dissenting, and 407 favoring votes in the House, and 82 affirmative and no negative votes in the Senate.

No Cabinet Bid, Kennedy Declares

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy said yesterday he had received no invitation to join President Roosevelt's Cabinet, as was reported in the Boston Herald.

"I know nothing about it," he said when asked for comment on the report that he had been asked to serve as Secretary of Commerce.

The Herald quoted a "reliable authority" to the effect that Jesse Jones, now Secretary of Commerce, would replace Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Kennedy is at his winter home here.

In Washington, Mr. Jones, commenting on reports that he might succeed Mr. Morgenthau in a Cabinet shift, said: "There is nothing to the report."

End to Gentile League Sought in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 23 (AP)—Gov. Walter S. Goodland Feb. 21 directed Attorney General Martin to institute proceedings "in court or elsewise" to annul, cancel, or invalidate the charter of the Gentile League.

Mr. Martin said he would determine the type of action within a few days.

The Gentile League was incorporated several weeks ago by three Watertown, Wis., men. Mr. Martin investigated and subsequently said he had been informed that the purpose of the organization was to "prevent the Jewish race from enjoying the rights guaranteed everybody under the State Constitution."

First Chinese Wins Marine Commission

QUANTICO, Va., Feb. 23 (AP)—A 29-year-old Chinese who couldn't read, write, or speak English until he was past 16 has won a second lieutenant's commission in the Marine Corps, the first of his race to achieve a Marine commission.

He is Wilbur Carl Sze of Shanghai, commissioned Jan. 25 at Washington and now in training as a specialist in electronics.

Born in Washington, Lieutenant Sze went to Shanghai at the age of five and returned 11 years later to enter Staunton Military Academy at Staunton, Va. Overcoming the language handicap, he studied at Staunton for three years and subsequently attended high school in Washington and George Washington University. He is an American citizen.

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Teachers Are Told Not to Impose Ideas on Europe

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—European nations will want to run their own affairs and will not welcome imposition of American ideas, however well meant, declared Dean William F. Russell of Columbia University's Teachers College at the three-day regional convention here of the American Association of School Administrators.

Dean Russell's discussion yesterday of the part American education might play in postwar reconstruction abroad shared attention with the observation by John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, that the safeguarding of the very intellectual foundations of America is our challenge on the home front.

The safeguarding must be done, he said, not only through providing schools for all but through improving what the schools teach, particularly in the fields of economics and civic understanding both national and international.

Dean Russell in discussing the reconstruction role American education might play, said what European nations "do need from us are goods and experience."

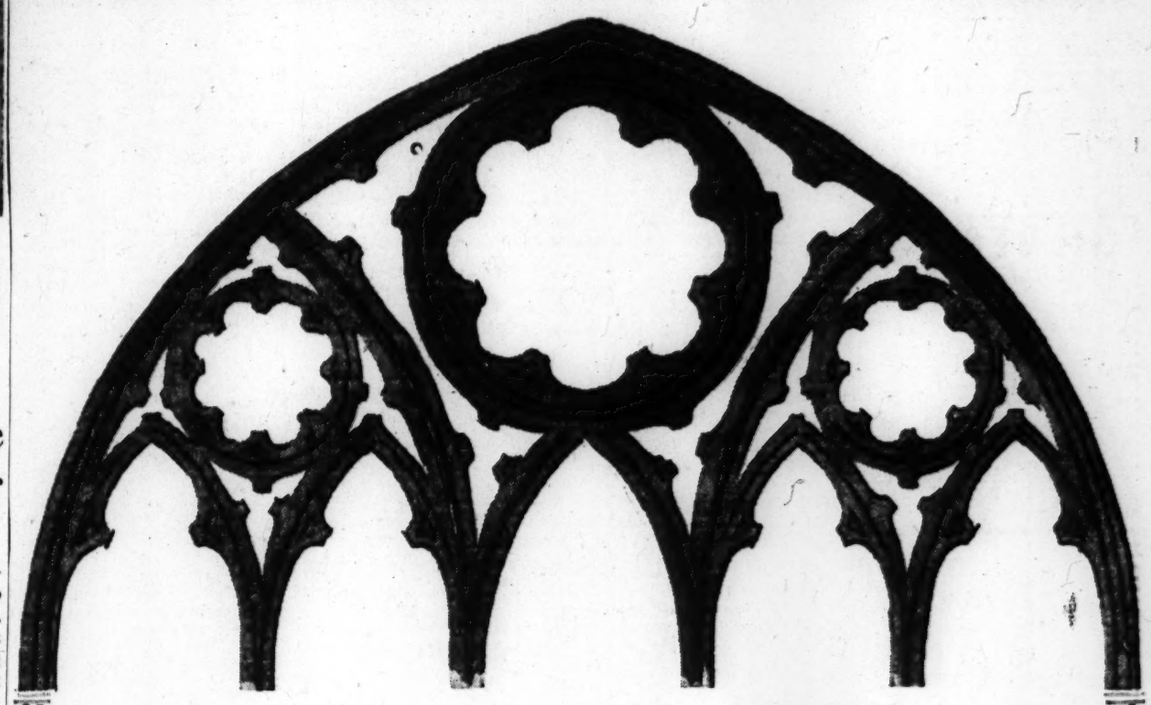
They will welcome goods "if they can use them in their own way." Experience he listed as "the most valuable stock in international trade we have to offer," and described it as the American way of "building popular education from the grass roots up and not from the Central Government down." With this he included America's "unique plan of teacher training, our science of education, and the practical turn we have taken in professional and vocational education."

As an example of what might be done in certain countries abroad Dean Russell described the method of rehabilitating the mountain regions of the American South, where a proud older generation would brook no interference. Educators worked entirely with the youth, first training a few local leaders, then through them, forming "pig clubs" and other agricultural and vocational youth groups. The children, learning better ways, in turn won over the parents to the value of education in its influence on daily living and ultimately in widening horizons.

Dean Russell expressed concern lest educational reaction in this country follow the war. After the last war, it was in those countries which had suffered most that progressive and forward-looking men came into power, he said. Britain, having "walked through the valley," is already outstanding in its eagerness for educational progress, but the United States has not suffered, did not even learn enough about Pearl Harbor to be humbled, he said, and "arrogance and trust in the good old days is rife here now." If this attitude goes on "we shall have more to learn from the countries of Europe than to teach," he declared.

Mr. Studebaker insisted that the schools are safe only if improved. This he defined as a thorough overhauling of the curriculum, especially in the fields of civic education.

"What are we doing in the schools to educate the oncoming generation to support wise governmental policies involving world trade?" he demanded. "Prior to 1940 only 5 per cent of the 7,000,000 youth received any systematic instruction in economics and less than 5 per cent of this instruction was devoted to an understanding of foreign trade," he said, and described what he called America's "debtor state of mind" after the last war, which he claimed throttled international trade, precipitated economic depression and "contributed substantially to the development of dictatorships."



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Because of the multitude of requests each year, it has become traditional for these great paintings to be hung in our Grand Court during the pre-Easter season. In other years busy shoppers paused and soliloquized before them; men with heads bared in respect and reverence were seen in an attitude of deep reflection as they gazed upon them. Parents brought their little ones to see them and their silence was an impressive tribute. Many persons returned again and again because they were inspired—were emotionally stirred by these great works of art. This year, more than ever before, we know these paintings will have an even deeper and greater meaning for all who see them.

We feel privileged to be able to display them. We invite you to view them in the Grand Court, from February 23d to April 8th.

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The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ABOVE SUSPICION—Mystery story about man and wife on mission for British Foreign Office. Elaborate, entertaining melodrama.—M. Y.

ADVENTURE IN IRAQ—Essentially a western, though scene is Iraq desert.—M. Y.

ADVENTURES OF A ROOKIE—Farce about army life of new soldiers.—M. Y. C.

ADVENTURES OF TARTU—Exciting sabotage melodrama, with romantic interludes.—M. Y.

A GUY NAMED JOE—Spencer Tracy's best performance in fantasy about air pilot who walks the earth after fatal crash, a benevolent gremlin helping student fliers.—M. Y. C.

ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES—Big lively Technicolor melodrama.—M. Y. C.

ALWAYS A BRIDESMAID—The Andrews Sisters sing five times in this light melodramatic romance.—M. Y. C.

AROUND THE WORLD—Kay Kyser and troupe of agreeable young singers and dancers entertain at army camps.—M. Y. C.

BATTLE OF RUSSIA—Full-length U. S. documentary compiled from Russian and other newsreels, with commentary. Thrilling record of fight of great people for freedom.—M. Y.

BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiancee and American friends.—M. Y.

BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.

BEYOND THE LAST FRONTIER—Ranger joins outlaws to bring about their capture. Fast minor melodrama.—M. Y. C.

BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY—New version of Thornton Wilder romance, uncommonly well acted.—M. Y.

CALIFORNIA JOE—Good Western about Civil War effort to separate California from Union.—M. Y. C.

CALLING DR. DEATH—Melodramatic shocker utilizing hypnotism to solve mystery.—M.

CANYON CITY—Schemes of agent of power company to rob settlers defeated.—Routine western.—M. Y. C.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME—Boston Blackie, falsely suspected of crime, clears himself while outwitting police.—M. Y.

COASTAL COMMAND—Stirring British documentary showing daily duties of men who fly planes that protect convoys.—M. Y. C.

CORVETTE K-225—Spectacular melodrama extolling Royal Canadian Navy heroism.—M. Y.

COURAGEOUS MR. PENN—British melodrama about founder of Pennsylvania. Historically interesting.—M. Y. C.

COWBOY IN THE CLOUDS—Civilian Air Patrol pilot makes good with cattlemen, rescues girl from fire, and captures villain.—M. Y. C.

CROSS OF LORRAINE—Melodrama about French soldiers in Nazi prison camp, and their escape.—M. Y.

CRY HAVOC—Fair melodrama, well-acted, about volunteer nurses at Bataan. Painful war incidents.—M. Y.

DANCING MASTERS—Many well-gagged adventures, with young couple providing romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.

DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.

DEAD VALLEY MANHUNT—Wild Bill Elliott gets drop on cattle barons. Serviceable western.—M. Y. C.

DEERSLAYER—Melodrama based on Cooper yarn about early days of Indian warfare.—M. Y. C.

DESERT SONG—Technicolor operetta in handsome, vigorous style. Well sung, well acted.—M. Y. C.

DESTINATION TOKYO—Good melodrama about sub that spied out prospects for Tokyo raid.—M. Y.

DESTROYER—Melodrama about dauntless sailor who won't let his mates give up.—M. Y. C.

DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DOUGHBOYS IN IRELAND—Singing is highlight in routine story.—M. Y. C.

DR. GILLESPIE'S CRIMINAL CASE—Hunt for new assistant, with confusing sub-plot concerning epidemic, jail break, and legless soldier.—M.

DRIFTER—Lively Western with dual role growing out of hero's resemblance to villain.—M. Y. C.

FALCON AND THE CO-EDS—Routine mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.

FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.

FIGHTING SEABEES—Melodrama romance against background of development and heroism of U. S. Navy construction battalions.—M. Y.

FIND THE BLACKMAILER—Reform candidate handily triumphs over crooks.—M. Y. C.

FIRED WIFE—Matrimonial farce about misunderstanding in advertising and theatrical business. Well cast and continuously amusing.—M. Y.

FLESH AND FANTASY—Melodramatic study of fear and superstition, well acted.—M.

FOOTLIGHT GLAMOUR—Spoof of little theaters for better-than-average addition to Bumpstead series.—M. Y. C.

FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel of Spanish Revolution, following book with modulation to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.

FRONTIER BADMAN—Texans of 1849 beat beef trust in rousing melodrama. Good cast.—M. Y. C.

FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.

FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.

GAL INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about gay bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.

GANG'S ALL HERE—Entertaining backstage musical, strong on dancing spectacle.—M. Y. C.

GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW—Patriotic melodrama about five workers in plane factory and how they met.—M. Y.

GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington.—M. Y.

GHOST SHIP—Senseless shocker about captain who thinks he has right, at sea, to kill anybody.—M.

GILDERSLEEVE ON BROADWAY—Radio favorite in characteristic difficulties.—M. Y. C.

GIRL CRAZY—Song and dance romance in Western setting with Gershwin music.—M. Y. C.

GOOD FELLOWS—Gentle spoofing of man with weakness for joining secret societies.—M. Y. C.

GOOD LUCK MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard.—M. Y. C.

GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.

GOVERNMENT GIRL—Farcical romance, with patriotic interludes, about life in wartime Washington.—M. Y. C.

GREAT MR. HANDEL—Technicolor biography during years of adversity preceding composition of "Messiah." Good cast and careful presentation of numerous Handel songs and choruses.—M. Y. C.

GUADALCANAL DIARY—Realistic war melodrama describing heroism and hardships.—M. Y.

GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two GUNG HO—Thriller based on capture of Makin by Marines. Strong cast.—M. Y.

HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER—Roy Rogers rides Trigger again in musical Western with stirring cross-country obstacle race.—M. Y. C.

HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.

HAPPY LAND—Tender small-town drama about folks at home while boys are fighting.—M. Y. C.

HEAT'S ON—Back-stage musical presenting Mae West in familiar routines.—M.

HEADING FOR GOD'S COUNTRY—Fifth columnists in Aleutians find their plans defeated. Lively, but conventional melodrama.—M.

HEAVEN CAN WAIT—Don Ameche as modern Casanova in tricky, oversentimentalized story made amusing by Lubitsch's direction.—M. Y. C.

HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.

HERE COMES ELMER—Minor musical farce about night club and radio entertainment.—M. Y. C.

HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.

HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.

HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon.—Frothy.—M. Y.

HIGHER AND HIGHER—Musical farce about transformation of scullery maid into débutante. Passable fun and Frank Sinatra.—M. Y. C.

HI YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HI YA SAILOR—Thin musical with night-club background.—M. Y.

HIS BUTLER'S SISTER—Musical that contains much fun and exceptional singing episode.—M. Y. C.

HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.

HITLER'S MADMAN—Overdone melodrama about destruction of Lidice.—M. Y.

HOLY MATRIMONY—Amusing fable about famous painter who wished to live peaceful life.—M. Y. C.

HOOSIER HOLIDAY—Musical with Hoosier Hot Shots and other radio talent.—M. Y. C.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HOSTAGES—Melodrama about Prague people held as Nazi leader can steal coal concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.

I DOOD IT—Red Skelton musical in which he has full scope for his antics.—M. Y. C.

IN OLD OKLAHOMA—Story about competition for oil in early years of century. Canyon fire and wagon train race across prairie provide spectacular finish.—M. Y. C.

IN OUR TIME—Topical melodrama romance about Polish nobleman and English girl.—M. Y.

IRON MAJOR—Biographical film tracing career of Maj. Frank Cavanaugh as football coach and as officer in World War I.—M. Y.

IS EVERYBODY HAPPY—Fair musical about Ted Lewis. Many familiar songs.—M. Y. C.

JACK LONDON—Episodic biography emphasizing author's warnings against Japan.—M. Y.

JANE EYRE—Charlotte Bronte's novel filmed again as gloomy but strong melodrama.—M. Y.

JEANNIE—British Cinderella tale about farm drudge who spends small inheritance on trip to prewar Vienna, and ends by marrying Yorkshire salesman. Light amusement.—M. Y. C.

JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.

JOHNNY COME LATELY—Roving reporter befriends woman publisher and mixes in small-town politics with good melodramatic results.—M. Y.

JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.

KANSAN—Expected Western ingredients.—M. Y. C.

KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slam down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.

KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.

KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.

KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.

KLONDIKE KATE—Tough melodrama of gold rush days, with most of action in dance halls.—M.

LAD FROM OUR TOWN—Russian wartime romance of tank officer and concert singer.—M. Y.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.

LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY TAKES A CHANCE—Girl tenderfoot encounters untamed cowboy and hog-tins him after farcical adventures.—M. Y. C.

LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.

LARCENY WITH MUSIC—Singer's manager saves night club from bankruptcy by popularizing his musical numbers. Program filler.—M. Y. C.

LASSIE COME HOME—Touching story of collie who refused to be separated from family with which she grew up.—M. Y. C.

LAST WILL OF DR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.

LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.

LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.

LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.

LIFEBOAT—Eight persons afloat with captain of submarine that sank their ship. Sardonic melodrama deftly directed.—M. Y.

LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.

LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.

LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.

LOST ANGEL—Child under intensive training designed to make her genius enters on normal girlhood under guidance of reporter.—M. Y. C.

MADAME CURIE—Impressive biography of discoverers of radium, told in terms of romance.—M. Y. C.

MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN—Roy Rogers and Trigger end feud between cattlemen and sheep raisers. Cheerful songs and much handsome mountain scenery.—M. Y. C.

MAN FROM DOWN UNDER—Australian boxing manager in none-too-pleasant melodramatic story about supposed brother and sister who turn out to be not related. War and prize fight scenes.—M.

MAN FROM RIO GRANDE—Conventional western that has modern skating show for novel interlude.—M. Y. C.

MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem of Lemontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.

MINESWEEPER—Passable melodrama about Navy men who clear ship lanes for convoys.—M. Y.

MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK—Aftermath of girl's marriage while tipsy to unidentified soldier, dubiously handled as subject for uproarious farce.—M. Y.

MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.

MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.

MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT—Passable musical about farm girl who makes good in theater.—M. Y. C.

MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MURDER ON THE WATERFRONT—Class B mystery with clues and spies at every turn.—M. Y.

MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.

MY KINGDOM FOR A COOK—Testy British author starts feud in New England town when he tries to steal cook. Good romantic farce.—M. Y. C.

MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts out successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.

MYSTERY BROADCAST—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good cast.—M. Y.

NEVER A DULL MOMENT—Ritz Brothers are mistaken for gangsters when they hire out as vaudeville performers in night club.—M. Y.

NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NOBODY'S DARLING—Fair comedy about home life of pair of screen players and daughter.—M. Y. C.

NONE SHALL ESCAPE—Postwar trial in Poland used to introduce account of Nazi's career of brutality and to indicate some of outrages committed. Grim material, able acting.—M. Y.

NORTH STAR—Deeply moving drama of destruction of Russian village by Nazis, and heroic survival of many of the peasants.—M. Y.

MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.

MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

NORTHERN PURSUIT—The Mounties defeat Nazi plot in good romantic melodrama.—M. Y.

NO TIME FOR LOVE—Romance of girl photographer and tunnel digger. Big scene when she proves his machine can prevent cave-ins.—M. Y. C.

O, MY DARLING CLEMENTINE—Passable comedy about radio entertainers.—M. Y. C.

OLD ACQUAINTANCE—High-colored romance of two women novelists leaving them at the end to comfort each other in their loneliness.—M. Y.

OVERLAND MAIL ROBBERY—Miscreants brought to justice in two-fisted fashion.—M. Y. C.

PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.

PARIS AFTER DARK—Melodrama of French underground, showing how released prisoner struck a blow for France.—M. Y.

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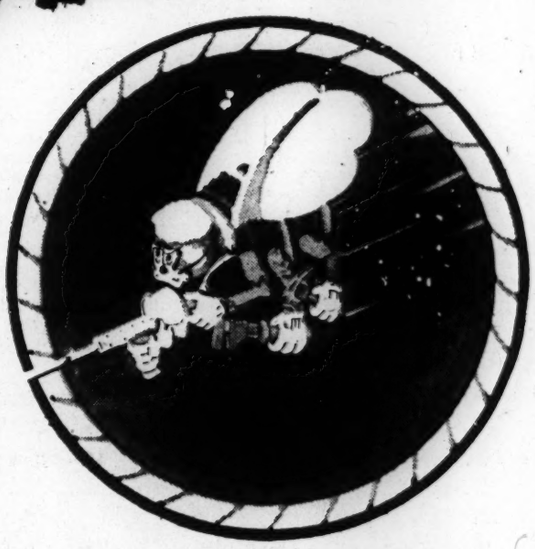

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The Home Forum

The Simple Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is always helpful to study the words and works of Christ Jesus, and to note that his prayers generally were definite affirmations of God's oneness and allness and of the real man's unity with Him rather than prayers of supplication. He knew that God always pours forth mercy, goodness, health, peace, and abundance to all.

It is possible to protect oneself from evil when one is honestly endeavoring to keep his consciousness filled with only good, pure, loving, unselfish thoughts. Such thoughts act as barriers to evil suggestions and consequently prevent their entrance into thought and experience. Right thinking includes thoughts of peace, security, joy, contentment, loving-kindness, and so on. Right ideas entertained cast out everything unlike God. Those who feel it is easier to follow the general trend of mortal thinking blind themselves to the fact that it is their own apathy and half-heartedness towards righteousness or right thinking which bring sickness, unhappiness, fear, loneliness, and poverty into their lives.

* * *

Pride of intellect is a great stumbling block to spiritual progress. Jesus chose his disciples mainly from simple working folk. He recognized that they were honest, humble, trustful, hard working, and persevering, and proved eager, ardent students of the truth he taught.

Jesus, when addressing his disciples, once said (Matthew 18:3), "Verily I say unto you, Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." In other words, one must change his thinking from a material to a spiritual basis and become childlike; that is, willing and eager to learn the simple truths our Master taught. The pure knowledge thus gained frees from fear, and promotes confidence, trust, and receptivity to further unfoldment of God's goodness.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 53): "The teachings of Jesus were simple; and yet he found it difficult to make the rulers understand, because of their great lack of spirituality. Christian Science is simple, and readily understood by the children; only the thought educated away from it finds it abstract or difficult to perceive." Children brought up in Christian Science have often healed others in their own homes and applied their understanding to the solving of school problems as well as those which concern their careers.

* * *

Even tiny children turn to God for help. A little girl woke suddenly one night and was very sick. Her parents hastened to attend her. Then a meek little voice said, "I'll say my prayers now." This roused the mother to the more important need of realizing her child's present perfection as God's child, and therefore her immunity from aggressive suggestions of any kind. The fact that the child instinctively turned to God for help was a great joy to her. She sat by the little girl and helped her say the prayer Mrs. Eddy wrote for little children (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 400):

"Father-Mother God,
Loving me,—
Guard me when I sleep;
Guide my little feet
Up to Thee."

Almost immediately, the child was her own bright little self again.

Childlike expectancy of good renders one more receptive to the good that God is ever pouring forth. Each of God's ideas can be likened to an individual ray of the sun which expresses the light and warmth of that from which it emanates. Each spiritual idea emanates from divine Mind and expresses the purity, perfection, and immortality of Mind.

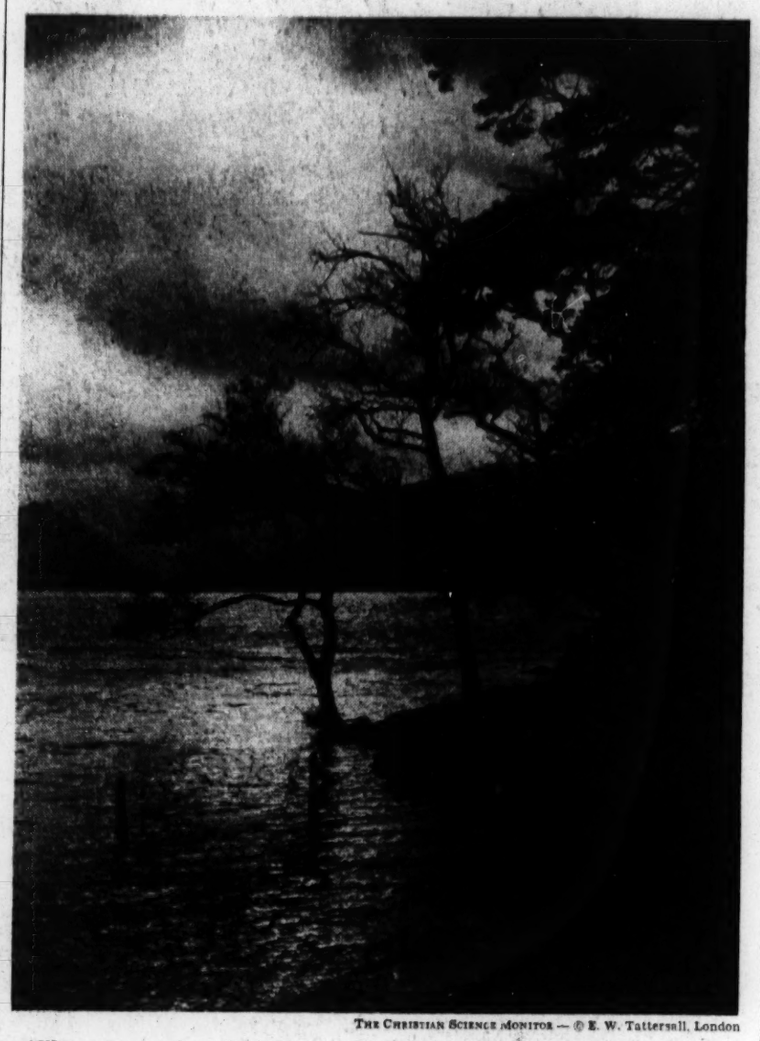
Since God is All and the only cause, there can be no cause for evil. When the floodlight of Truth is turned on evil, its falsity is discerned and one sees that it has neither history, type, nor location. The light of spiritual understanding displaces evil, until at last it ceases even to seem to be, for since the kingdom of God is everywhere there is no place for evil.

* * *

An important factor in gaining an understanding of Christian Science is to realize that God is All, and that He is good; that He is the only cause or creator, and therefore all that is real is good. The spiritual universe, including man, is perfect; and this real man is safe, pure, satisfied, complete, for he reflects only the thoughts that come from God, infinite divine Mind. We too can pray to have that Mind in us "which was also in Christ Jesus," that we may follow the example of his healing and loving ministry.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 5), Mrs. Eddy says, "Wholly apart from this mortal dream, this illusion and delusion of sense, Christian Science comes to reveal man as God's image, His idea, coexistent with Him—God giving all and man having all that God gives."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall, London

"WINTER BY THE LAKE": *A Photograph Taken in the Lake Country, England*

VISITORS TO THE English Lakes seldom choose the winter months for their holiday. These months, as a rule, are none too good in any part of the British Isles, and are generally regarded as a stay-at-home period to be spent with a warm fire as a companion. It rests, therefore, with the Lake-landers themselves to tell of the strange wonder that winter brings to their wild stretch of country, when the mountains drift with the wind and the whole sky floats at one's feet; when the bare arms of the trees conduct the wild music of the waves.

Winter light is keen and spasmodic. It comes in fierce flashes, leaving the shadows darker in its wake. There is something breathless in its effect, a momentary gasp, a courageous effort to beat the racing clouds. But even this struggle is worth remembering, worth talking about when the mists lie low, worth recalling when rain is gray and heavy and the waters have no light of their own to give. "There was sunshine on Derwentwater today," one says to another. "It was grand."

February Way

Something not winter, now,
Hovers above these lands;
Lean thrusts the naked bough,
Stubborn the stubble stands—

But something—not the spring,
Not yet—shines here between;
A vague, anomalous thing
That is nearly white—and green—

Nearly—but not quite—
But later will be found,
On the bough, the white,
Green on the ground.

DAVID MORTON

Three Balls in the Air

THERE IS NOTHING I enjoy more in the theater than watching a juggler manipulate three or four balls in the air. The sight always provokes in me the question: does he, or does he not, like a golfer, keep his eye on them as they spin and twirl? The other evening I found out the answer to that problem in a dressing-room in His Majesty's Theater, whither I accompanied my young daughter, Margaret, for the purpose of attending a performance of the pantomime, "Cinderella."

It was really her evening, not mine; and the great, triumphant climax of the night certainly missed me out altogether. She, with Evelyn Laye, a most dashing and personable Prince Charming, played in it a principal part, whilst I was relegated to the position of a mere spectator. But I also, in a humble way, had my moment: when a conjuror and a magician collaborated for my astonishment.

* * *

The adventure—if I may use a word that kings, explorers, and Robert Louis Stevenson have not disdained—began at the Scala, where Dame Sybil Thorndike is playing in "Alice in Wonderland," in one scene of which she executes a graceful flight from the wings on to the stage. We asked her if she liked flying. With all the famous Thorndike enthusiasm, she clasped her hands together, and exclaimed: "It's marvelous! Simply marvelous. I'd like to fly all over London."

"On wires?" I inquired.

"Yes, on wires," insisted Dame Sybil. "It's much better than in an airplane."

She was at that moment wearing the steel belt to which the wire is attached that enables her to hover gracefully above the footlights.

"Wouldn't you like to fly, little girl?" she demanded, turning towards Margaret.

"Yes," said Margaret, shyly.

"The wire is as thin as a needle," I remarked.

"Maybe," replied Dame Sybil, "but it will hold a ton."

After that, we came away. "Isn't she a nice lady?" said Margaret, as we walked out into the street.

* * *

A few minutes later I was in Gaston Palmer's dressing-room at His Majesty's, a room he shares with Sirdani, the conjuror. I have written of Mr. Palmer before; and in admiration. His trick of balancing a long cane on his chin, and then catching a milk bottle on the top of the cane is as cunning an example of delicate equilibrium as I can readily call to mind. Mr. Palmer, when on the stage, speaks with a French accent, and I found he does so off it. I was mildly surprised to discover that his father comes from so Yorkshire a city as Leeds, and his mother from Bradford—if possible, a place more thoroughly Yorkshire still. The accent, however, is accounted for by the fact that Mr. Palmer was born in France. Sirdani, too, is English, a staunch upholder of English eminence in his branch of the theatrical profession.

* * *

"People think," he told me, "that the East is the home of magic and sleight of hand. This is nonsense. All the best tricks nowadays originate in England," and straightway he proceeded to make the seven of hearts rise mysteriously out of a glass cup. Then Mr. Palmer absently began to juggle three balls in the air.

"Do you," I demanded, "keep your eye on those balls?"

"Watch," said Mr. Palmer, and he shut his eyes tight. Still the juggling went on. "Turn out the light," he said to Sirdani, and the blacked-out room was in utter darkness.

I counted a hundred to myself, and then Sirdani put the light on again. Mr. Palmer was still juggling. So now I knew. The juggler does not keep his eye on the ball. If you want to bring your golf handicap down, it is no use taking up juggling.

* * *

And the climax? Wait a minute. I'm coming to it. By way of the pantomime, an admirable pantomime, full of gaily colored picture scenes, which equally delighted Margaret and myself. Near the end, Miss Laye, powdered and bewigged like a gallant of the court of the *Roi Soleil*, descended into the stalls and amiably shook hands with two boys in the second row. Whereupon Margaret, four rows behind, shot over people's toes, and raced down the aisle. Miss Laye, observing her small and flying figure, bowed; and, falling on one knee (a gesture with princes, I fancy, more common in story books than in life) raised her hand to her lips, and kissed it. As I say, I had no part in this unrehearsed effect. This sort of thing never happened to me at my first pantomime, either in London or the provinces. But it was a notable sight.

HAROLD HOBSON

By Style Alone

A GOOD TEST to judge great literature is—what can one read again and again and always find fresh? Personal taste may affect the judgment; but for myself I find (to take the moderns alone) that I am never tired of Fielding, of Sterne, of Scott, Jane Austen, Balzac, George Sand, Anatole France. The earlier and greater Thackerays, or Trollopes, or the short and early George Eliots, I can take up any day and anywhere. The long and late Thackerays, Trollopes, George Eliots, rarely tempt me to return to them. Nor does Dickens, nor the Brontës, nor Meredith, nor Zola, nor Tolstoy. Of course, I am an ardent admirer of Dickens—I am a real Pickwickian, as I have said at length, and I hold Dickens's four or five masterpieces to stand in the front rank of modern literature. As critic I say that; but as reader I do not find myself returning to them. Now *Vanity Fair*, or *Esmond*, or Thackeray's smaller caricatures and satires, I can turn to at any time. I find myself more often taking up *Emma*, or *Cranford*, or *Doctor Thorne* than *Clarissa*, or *The Caxtons*, or *Great Expectations*. It is, no doubt, the charm of *style*, of the simple, easy music of phrase which conveys the idea straight to the mind without either discords, conundrums, or redundance. . . . It is Style alone which can secure perennial delight—and in Style simplicity, ease, grace.

Pure, easy, well-bred prose is always welcome, however familiar or old. The greater masters of such a prose I rank thus: Voltaire, in his *Romans*, which I can read time after time; Rousseau, in spite of his morbid sentiment; George Sand—but not Hugo, nor Dumas, nor Flaubert—Swift, Goldsmith, Gray, Lamb, Thackeray. To my taste some of our noblest writers of prose are apt to be boisterous, embroidered, rhapsodical, garrulous, or smart. So that, whatever their splendid form in their highest moments, we cannot take them as types of perfect style: even Bacon, or Dryden, or Gibbon, or Johnson, or De Quincey, or Macaulay, or Ruskin. We enjoy each of them in segments and at times. But for a long spell and in ordinary hours, there is too much drum and trumpet in the orchestra; or the pomp and volume of the music either drown the sense to be conveyed or demand too close an attention to be easily sustained.—From "Among My Books: Centenaries, Reviews, Memoirs," by FREDERIC HARRISON. (New York: Macmillan.)

A verdade simples

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

É SEMPRE ÚTIL o estudo das palavras e das obras de Cristo Jesús, e observar que, em vez de súplicas, suas orações eram geralmente afirmações definitivas da unidade e totalidade de Deus, e da união com Êle do homem verdadeiro. Jesús sabia que Deus sempre dispensa a todos misericórdia, bondade, saúde, paz e abundância.

É dado a qualquer um proteger-se contra o mal, esforçando-se honestamente por conservar sua consciência ocupada sómente com pensamentos bons, puros, carinhosos e desinteressados. Tais pensamentos atuam como barreira às sugestões do mal, impedindo dêsse modo sua entrada no pensamento e na experiência. O pensar correto inclue pensamentos de paz, de confiança, de alegria, de satisfação, de carinho e assim por diante. Manter idéias legítimas expurga tudo o que fôr contrário a Deus. Aqueles que acham mais fácil acompanhar a tendência geral do pensamento mortal, cegam-se ao fato de que é da sua própria apatia e do seu desinterêsse em relação à retidão ou correção de pensamento que lhes advêm a doença, a infelicidade, o temor, a solidão e a pobreza.

O orgulho de intelecto é um grande obstáculo ao progresso espiritual. Foi principalmente dentre a gente modesta que Jesús escolheu os seus discípulos. Êle verificou que eram honestos, humildes, dignos de confiança, diligentes, perseverantes, aplicados e fervorosos estudantes da verdade que êle ensinava.

Dirigindo-se a seus discípulos, disse uma vez (Mateus 18:3): "Em verdade vos digo que, se não vos converterdes e não vos fizerdes como meninos, de modo algum entrareis no reino dos céus." Em outras palavras, precisamos mudar o pensamento de uma base material para a espiritual e tornarmos-nos semelhantes às crianças, isto é, prontos a aprender as verdades simples que o nosso Mestre ensinou. O conhecimento puro assim adquirido liberta do temor e promove a fé, esperança e receptividade ao maior desdobramento da bondade de Deus.

Mary Baker Eddy escreve em *Miscellaneous Writings* (Escritos Miscelâneos), pg. 53: "Os ensinamentos de Jesús eram simples; contudo êle achava difícil faze-los compreendidos pelos maiorais, em razão de sua falta de espiritualidade. A Ciência Cristã é simples e facilmente compreendida pelas crianças; sómente o pensamento educado fóra dela é que a acha abstrata e de difícil percepção." Crianças educadas na Ciência Cristã têm muitas vezes curado pessôas de sua família e aplicado seus conhecimentos à solução de problemas escolares, bem como aos concernentes às suas próprias carreiras.

Até mesmo as criançinhas dirigem-se a Deus pedindo ajuda. Certa noite uma menina acordou de repente, bastante doente. Seus pais apressavam-se em trata-la, quando ela, com debil voz lhes disse: "Vou agora fazer minhas orações." Isso estimulou sua mãe para o dever mais urgente que era o de realizar a presente perfeição de sua filhinha, como filha de Deus e, portanto, imune a quaisquer sugestões agressivas. O fato da filha voltar-se instintivamente para Deus foi para ela uma grande alegria. Sentando-se ao seu lado, ajudou-a a fazer a oração que Mrs. Eddy preparou para as crianças (*Miscellaneous Writings*, pg. 400):

"Pae-Mãe-Deus,
Amando-me,—
Meu sono velareis;
Guiando-me
A Vós me levareis."

A menina recobrou, quasi que imediatamente, sua vivacidade costumeira.

A infantil espectativa do bem nos torna mais receptiveis ao bem com que Deus nos beneficia continuamente. Cada uma de Suas idéias pode ser comparada a um raio de sol exprimindo a luz e o calor da fonte donde procede. Cada idéia espiritual é emanada da Mente divina e exprime a pureza, a perfeição e a imortalidade da Mente.

Desde que Deus é Tudo e a causa única, não pode haver causa para o mal. Quando a torrente de luz é dirigida da Verdade para o mal, a falsidade dêste é discernida e, assim, evidenciada como não tendo nem história, nem forma, nem situação. A luz da compreensão espiritual desaloja o mal, até que finalmente cesse de parecer real, porquanto não há lugar para êle, desde que o reino de Deus está por toda a parte.

Um fator importante na compreensão da Ciência Cristã está em se realizar que Deus é Tudo e de que Êle é bom; de que Êle é o criador ou a causa única e, portanto, tudo o que é real é bom. O universo espiritual, incluindo o homem, é perfeito; e êste homem real é livre de perigo, é puro, feliz, completo, porque êle reflete só os pensamentos que vêm de Deus, Mente infinita e divina. Podemos igualmente orar para possuirmos em nós aquela Mente "que houve tambem em Cristo Jesús," para que possamos seguir o exemplo de seu ministério, curando e amando.

Na *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (A Primeira Igreja de Cristo, Cientista, e Miscelânea), pg. 5, Mrs. Eddy diz: "Completamente fóra dêste sonho mortal, desta ilusão e engano de sentidos, a Ciência Cristã vem revelar o homem como sendo a imagem de Deus, Sua idéia, com Êle coexistente,—Deus dando tudo e o homem tendo tudo o que Deus dá."

A Castle Crowns the Precipice

BEFORE US LOOMS a great isolated mountain, the "Rock of Lisbon," which seafarers know so well, with its bold outline and its gleaming towers on the topmost crag. . . .

The village of Cintra lies in one of the folds of the great hill, at perhaps a third of its height up the side: a little Swiss-looking pleasure-town round an open praça, like a set scene upon a stage. . . . Over it all there towers that which gives unique distinction to its otherwise somewhat trite, self-conscious picturesqueness. Sheer aloft upon a precipice a thousand feet and more above its roots there stretch the mighty battlements and massive keeps of a huge castle of tawn-coloured stone. . . . Long lines of crenellated walls following the dips and sinuosities of the crest of the peak appear to grow out of the mighty rounded boulders; some of these great masses of rock seeming to hang over perilously—as they must have done for thousands of years—top-heavy and threatening. . . .

To describe in detail this prodigious ruin would be impossible in any reasonable space. The summit of the crag consists of two separate peaks at some distance from each other, the higher one occupied by the main keep, "the royal tower," and long battlemented walls reach from one point to the other, with bastions at intervals and massive square keeps at the salient angles. On all sides within the great enclosure formed by the battlements, covering the whole summit, remains of towers and buildings of various sorts are scattered, amidst the dense growth of trees and brushwood that have intruded upon the space. . . . The view over the battlements on all sides is tremendous. Just below the walls a Titanic scatter of boulders, varying in size from a few feet in diameter to the bulk of a cathedral, and then the descending folds of greenery, with the sunlit plains and clustering towns below; and there on the west, seemingly almost at the foot, a long stretch of breaker-strewn beach, and the blue line of the sea. The view on the Cintra side is almost appalling, the drop from the battlements and boulders to the town being almost sheer, and on the south-east a great bay opens, and the mouth of the Tagus bounds the prospect.

As I gazed, entranced at this wonderful scene, surrounded by yet sturdy relics of the war of civilizations eight centuries old; musing upon the immutability of nature's face in comparison with even the most enduring works of man, I noticed a wire fixed on the face of the Moorish battlement, and thence to a boulder, and so from point to point, I know not whither — to the palace on the adjoining peak, perhaps. A telegraph wire! A familiar object enough, but, as it seemed to me, strangely out of harmony with the stern battlements from which for centuries the sons of the prophet held back the advance of Western civilization.—From "Through Portugal," by MARTIN HUME. Reprinted through permission of Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

The Potter's Wheel Still Turns in Youghal

THERE ARE, or were, two great Youghal industries, lace and pottery. I do not know, but I can guess that Youghal supplied the lace for the wedding-veil of at least one English queen. The pottery has been of another order — heavy, domestic two-gallon jugs, thick basins, flower-pots from two-inch upwards. As a simple hand-worked industry I had always heard that it was long since dead, and that the potter's wheel turns no more in Youghal. I was walking down one of the old lanes when I suddenly saw one of the old two-gallon jugs inside a door on the wooden staircase, and it had such an unfinished look about it that I stopped dead. Drawing nearer I saw a few more pieces near it, and peering into the gloom of the kitchen to the right I saw an old man eating from the edge of a table on which stood a potter's wheel. I said: "You surely don't make that stuff here, do you?"

"We do, boy!" he said, and with pleasure in my interest he led me in and showed me the wheel, and in the backyard—you could hardly swing a cat in it—an old, tumble-down Heath Robinsonish kiln that he had made with his own hands. His name is Joe Green. He is the last of the long line of Youghal potters. . . .

I loved the way he kept on calling me, "boy," and when he spoke of his son, as the one who would carry on the trade or let it die, as another "boy" I knew what to expect—a young man of thirty or forty.

"Ah, he's good. Deh boy is good all right. He's getting knacky. But of course he'll never be like his da. No, boy. No! Never like his ould da!" . . .

I lingered with him as long as I could. The last potter. Buried away there, in his tiny house, with its two rooms below, and its one room above, and its kiln in the backyard. A woman or girl drowsing in her chair in the kitchen. The cat in the tiny window behind the yellow-clotted clay on the potter's wheel. Youghal nodding about him. He makes, perhaps, a thousand two-inch flower-pots at a time. Then he may lie idle for two weeks. Sorry only because his kiln is so makeshift: because he cannot get burnt flint to glaze his pots and must use red lead, absorbed in his work which expresses him happily, fully, completely.—From "An Irish Journey," by SEAN O'FAOLAIN. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

THE ACTUAL SCIENCE OF PRAYER

That prayer—for safety, health, usefulness, success, happy relationships, satisfaction, or any other legitimate condition or thing—can be a scientific as well as a religious experience and therefore unfailing in its results, is clearly shown in Christian Science.

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Red Army's Steady Gains Matched by Stalin's Plea for Allied Unity

Economic Rope Grows Tighter On Axis Necks

Allies' refusal to accept enemy gold from neutrals ties up German and Japanese loot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Allies have tossed a new economic noose around the necks of Germany, Japan and their satellites in decreeing that they will not hereafter accept Axis-tainted gold from neutral countries.

The U. S. Treasury, acting in concert with England and Russia, announced it will refuse to take such gold from any nation, and Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., stated the United States Government will refuse to recognize sales of any gold looted by the Axis.

Berlin in particular has been using gold resources to keep foreign supply sources open, and it was asserted at the Treasury increasing amounts of so-called "German gold" have recently been finding their way into neutral gold markets, primarily in Turkey, Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal.

Ansel F. Luxford, Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury, said the announcement "is for the purpose of letting the world know that the title which purchasers of looted Axis gold are being given is not going to be recognized as good by the United States, the United Kingdom or by Russia."

Said Secretary Morgenthau: "It will be the policy of the United States Treasury not to buy any gold presently located outside of the territorial limits of the United States from any country which has not broken relations with the Axis, or from any country which after the date of this announcement acquires gold from any country which has not broken relations with the Axis, unless and until the United States Treasury is fully satisfied that such gold is not gold which was acquired directly or indirectly from the Axis powers or is not gold which any such country has been or is enabled to release as a result of the acquisition of gold directly or indirectly from the Axis powers."

Mr. Luxford explained that while Germany was winning on all fronts, gold transfers were not a vital factor because Germany could obtain ample supplies on credit but, he added: "Since the shift of the war, however, we have been getting report after report of German embarrassment in trying to pay for her purchases."

This, he said, resulted from recognition by neutral countries that German credits will be useless when she is defeated.

Mr. Luxford said one effect of the declaration would be to immobilize virtually all looted gold until the countries from which it was taken can put in claims for it.

Quantitatively, the action will apply chiefly to Germany, reputed to have about $1,000,000,000 in looted gold.

However, Japan has taken some gold from China and Hong Kong "and undoubtedly has been working the Philippine gold mines," Mr. Luxford stated.

Mr. Luxford said the action would not apply to gold physically in the United States and under earmark to other countries because this Government already is convinced that such gold has a clean title.

Gold presently in other Allied countries will not be affected by the decree, but any future acquisitions by such countries from neutrals will bring them under the scope of the declaration, said Mr. Luxford.

The gold decree complemented an announcement earlier this year serving notice that the United Nations would not recognize title to property seized by the Axis.

Chile Arrests 14 Of Nazi Spy Ring

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 23 (AP)—Fourteen alleged members of a German spy ring were in custody here today and several others were under house arrest following an investigation by the Chilean Goverment.

Anibal Jara, Director General of the Chilean Information Department, said the ring was organized and directed by Ludwig von Bohlen, air attaché of the German Embassy who was recently repatriated to Germany.

According to Mr. Jara, members of the ring gathered and transmitted information by wireless to Germany. One of the key figures in the plot, he said, was a Chilean, Guillermo Kunsemuller, who had taken special courses in radio espionage in Germany.

Those under arrest included six Germans, five Chileans, two Paraguayans, and one Pole. Mr. Jara said all were connected directly with the operation of clandestine radio equipment and that all have confessed.

Kunsemuller, a technician in the Chilean Air Force, was said to have confessed to handling specifications of United States military equipment to which he had access. The clandestine messages were first intercepted in the United States and later in Chile, according to Mr. Jara.

These Skippers 'Sail' on Dry Land

Not All Skippers Go To Sea
IF YOU'D LIKE TO HAVE AN IMPORTANT WAR JOB
INTO WAR ORK
ARE YOU IN ESSENTIAL WAR WORK? IF NOT INQUIRE HERE ABOUT A JOB WITH THE CHICAGO SURFACE LINES
IT'S A GOOD JOB only TIME
GET INTO
BE A TROLLEY PILOT

Chicago Traction Line Bids for War Workers

Upper left: Inside of a Chicago streetcar that is helping in campaign to recruit "trolley pilots." Upper right: Applicant for job being interviewed while another enters car. Lower left: Employment office on wheels. Bus, with office inside, and four of Chicago Surface Lines' ace drivers. Lower right: Outside view of gaily painted streetcar that describes the importance of being a motorman. Car travels over lines of traction company.

Wartime Skippers Roll Along In Chicago Cars and Busses

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 23—"Not all skippers go to sea," and, "If you'd like an important war job, we need trolley pilots."

This is what the Chicago Surface Lines are gently and hopefully telling their passengers and the public these days, in signs painted outside and in one of the Surface Lines' streetcars and buses.

The streetcar proclaims its message while going about its daily work. The bus does nothing but try to recruit "pilots." It stands at busy street intersections each day, a veritable employment office on wheels. Inside, some of the seats have been removed to make way for tables where you can fill out employment applications. Personnel officers are on hand to hire you on the spot.

Colorful signs say: "Be a Trolley Pilot." They encourage you: "Good Pay. Steady Work. Time and One Half for Overtime. Fourteen Days Vacation with Pay." "It's a good job any time."

And as if all this were not enough, motormen and conductors are being honored—justly so—with a song written for them to the tune of "The Caissons Go Rolling Along." They are being encouraged to sing it while on the job. The song goes:

Over hill, over dale,
Riding on C. S. L. rail,
Help our streetcars go rolling along!
To and fro, day and night,
Backing up the boys who fight,
Help our streetcars go rolling along!
Chorus:
For it's Hi! Hi! Hee!
An essential industry.
Call out the cross streets loud and strong.
In rain or snow, folks must always know
That our streetcars go rolling along.
(Keep 'em rolling.)
Help our streetcars go rolling along!
With all the glamour, not to say patriotism, attached to jobs in war plants—in reel life on the screen and in the work-a-day world off it; with songs and newspaper headlines glorifying deeds of air pilots on battle fronts; and with streetcar and bus employees answering the call to battle fronts each week—the Surface Lines found they had to do something about a critical lack of new applicants for jobs. Appreciating its own work, and its wartime importance, it took to romanticizing a bit, too. And so the "Be a Trolley Pilot" campaign started.

But it actually is no laughing matter, says William H. Bromage, Director of Public Relations for the Surface Lines. Daily, the Surface Lines transport some 2,500,000 riders in its 3,500 streetcars, busses, and trolley busses. Gas rationing of family automobiles has sent more persons than ever before to public conveyances. On top of this, 1,400 of the Surface Lines' employees have joined the fighting forces.

However, things are looking up a bit. There has been a gratifying increase of new applicants since the campaign started, though more recruits are still needed to help the streetcars (and busses) "go rolling along."

As for streetcar and bus "glamour," who would deny it while waiting on a street corner in a snow storm, with the family car tucked away in the garage, waiting for after-the-gas-rationing days to come? Who dares to say that piloting a streetcar or "skippering" a bus isn't "an essential industry"? It is.

It's Hi! Hi! Hee!
An essential industry . . .

California 'Dew' Floats Battleships —At Least That's Gist of Radio Quips

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 23 (AP)—Filmland's comedians abandoned mother-in-law and Sinatra jokes to consider the matter most at hand, or underfoot, namely, a seven-inch dew that has descended on Southern California since Feb. 19.

Never one to exaggerate, especially on Washington's Birthday, Bob Hope remarked: "I wouldn't say it is raining, but it's the first time I ever saw a battleship come up Sunset Boulevard.

"The Chamber of Commerce doesn't admit it's raining," he added. "It's just a bunch of bad boys on the roof squeezing oranges."

Blowing the dampness out of his bazooka, Bob Burns commented: "There is no truth to the rumors that I had a lot of trouble getting home in the rain last night. I found my house floating halfway down the road to meet me."

Playing with boats in a studio pond, Red Skelton declared: "The Southern California housing shortage is now relieved—house boats are the answer, firmly anchored to keep from bumping against the City Hall."

Groused Wally Beery: "One advantage in the South Pacific is that down there they've got islands."

Said cautious Eddie Cantor: "I own property here. I haven't noticed a thing."

Monty Woolley grumbled: "I regret that my reaction could not be classified as comic."

Beleaguered Groucho Marx said: "Call me later. I expect my dove back at 5 p. m."

Nomination of Nunan Confirmed by Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Senate confirmed Feb. 21 the nomination of Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., of Douglaston, N. Y., to succeed Robert E. Hannegan, now Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It also confirmed the nomination of Joseph T. Sylvester to be Collector of Customs at Portland, Maine.

Poet Laureate Bill Sent to Committee

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 23

Horace C. Carlisle of Troy, Ala., employee of the Capitol Architect's Office, would be made poet laureate of Congress under legislation introduced in the House Feb. 21.

Representative William C. Cole (R) of Missouri, author of the measure, said Mr. Carlisle writes historical and religious poetry. The bill was sent to the House Library Committee.

Senate O. K.'s One-Line Bill Extending CCC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Senate appeared ready today to shelve its quarrel with President Roosevelt on food subsidies—for the time being only—by passing a one-line bill extending the Commodity Credit Corporation until June 30, 1945.

Prompt enactment of the CCC-extender was expected, since it has the backing of both Administration and antisubsidy leaders.

Opponents of the consumer subsidy policy expect to wage another fight against the Administration's program when the bill to continue the Price Control Act comes up before June 30.

In the House, Chairman Brent Spence (D) of Kentucky of the Banking and Currency Committee predicts that a CCC extension bill will be sent to the floor today, stretching the life of the agency only until June 30 of next year.

But Representative Robert W. Kean (R) of New Jersey proposes that a direct ban on food subsidies be incorporated in the bill. He would provide, however, that any subsidy programs announced prior to Feb. 21, 1944, be continued so long as funds already provided are adequate to maintain them.

The CCC, which played the role of innocent bystander in the recent congressional subsidy dispute, carries on a multi-million dollar program of crop loans and purchases to support prices paid to farmers for their crops, and is popular with most congressmen. It also administers part of the consumer subsidy program, and the legislation to kill subsidies was tacked onto the original CCC extension bill for that reason. Also for that reason the President vetoed it.

Politics a Family Affair

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—Robert Peterson wants to be New Mexico's next Governor. So does Edna Peterson. Both have filed for the nomination—he as a Republican, she as a Democrat. They are husband and wife.

Ration-Balky Farmer Moves To Mexico to Find Freedom

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 23 (AP)—Aaron H. Martin is one of Lancaster County's storied plain people—and he detests rationing.

He's never registered for a ration book—Doesn't believe in it. When war and points came, Mrs. Martin and his wife and five children began making their own shoes, raising and processing their own sugar cane, and doing without what rationed foods they couldn't produce on their own fertile lands.

But last night the rugged farmer gave up his one-man fight against coupons and what he calls regimentation.

He packed his family and few remaining belongings into a Pennsylvania Railroad train and set off for a land where, as he put it, "there's no rationing and a man can do as he pleases."

Hereafter the Martins are going to farm it in the State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

"The peons down there," says Mr. Martin, "are mighty friendly."

Midway in his war on points, the farmer left his family here and went to San Luis Potosi to investigate.

The simplicity of living below the border attracted him, and he no longer listened when officials of his Wenger Mennonite Church, his neighbors and relatives, urged him to remain in the United States.

Instead, in one swoop, he sold his 80-acre farm, his belongings, arranged for one draft-age son, Levi, to hire out with a neighbor farmer here and told his other children that they're about to enter upon a new and richer life.

He left his money in a Lancaster bank, and told the clerks he would send for it as soon as he has picked out a good farm.

Davies Expects Soviet Union To Play Vital Peacetime Role

WINTER PARK, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—Stressing the need for mutual trust and tolerance among the Allied nations, former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies declared recently "the Soviet Union, obviously, is as vital to postwar peace as it is to the winning of the war."

"Thanks to the co-operation of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and the United Nations, we can now look forward to ultimate victory with reasonable assurance," he said in an address at the midwinter Rollins College convocation at which he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature.

"But to win the war is not enough," declared the former Ambassador to Belgium and Russia who came here from his winter home at Palm Beach for the ceremony.

"We, then, will be confronted with the test which we failed to meet 25 years ago. . . .

"If peace is to be restored, maintained and made secure," he continued, "that burden inevitably will fall largely upon those great nations whose fate it was to be powerful enough to win the war. It requires no demonstration now that the Soviet Union is one of these nations. . . ."

Other honorary degrees presented by Hamilton Holt, President of Rollins, included Doctor of Science to Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, aviation authority, and Doctor of Laws to Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida.

Major de Seversky predicted, in an interview, that the Japanese would gradually withdraw from all their outlying island strongholds, including Truk, because these islands could not maintain a strong enough defense to cope with the tremendous United Nations' air power.

Other honorary degrees conferred were Doctor of Laws on Robert Murray Haig, Professor of Economics at Columbia University; Doctor of Humane Letters on Freda Kirchway, editor of "The Nation"; Doctor of Divinity on Theodore Parker Ferris, Rector of Trinity Church at Boston.

The Sullivan award, established by the New York Southern Society to perpetuate the memory of its founder, Algernon Sydney Sullivan, was presented to Gen. Charles McCormick Reeve, 97, retired, oldest living graduate of Yale University and now a resident of Winter Park.

The Rollins Decoration of Honor was conferred upon Pauline Mae Betz, national women's tennis champion who was graduated from Rollins last June.

Living Cost Index Declines Slightly

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The cost of living index showed a drop of two-tenths of one per cent between mid-December and mid-January, Labor Secretary Frances Perkins reported yesterday.

Retail cost of food dropped 7/10ths of one per cent, and clearance sales of heavy winter apparel caused a slight decrease in clothing costs. Services continued to advance in price.

The typical budget of a wage earner's family in large cities still is 2.8 per cent more than a year ago, and 23.1 per cent more than in January, 1941, the Secretary said. Since the beginning of the war in 1939, living costs were reported up 25.9 per cent, compared to the 64.6 per cent rise during a similar period in World War I.

Decreases in egg prices, usual at this time of year, were chiefly responsible for the drop in food costs during the month.

Vegetable prices were up, with green beans 43 per cent higher, nearly twice the usual seasonal rise.

Germans Lose Krivoi Rog; 26th Year of Red Army

Nazis' hold on Ukraine is loosened by capture of important iron center by Russian advances.

Stalin warns people of efforts of Hitlerites to sow disunity — Tells war contributions.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 — The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Red Army today found the battered German forces in the southern Ukraine faced with a new major catastrophe as a result of the Russian capture of Krivoi Rog.

Fall of this great iron ore center deprives the Nazis of their last important economic prize on Soviet territory and the sole powerful defense anchor in the Dnieper Bend region since the loss of Nikopol.

Following swiftly upon the annihilation of 10 encircled German Divisions in the Korsun area, the capture of Krivoi Rog indicates that the Soviet Command's plan for systematic liberation of the remainder of the invaded Ukraine proceeds relentlessly according to schedule.

Even the most desperate resistance of the Germans clinging to their dwindling holdings is powerless to halt the Russian advance.

Thus Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein, in an eleventh-hour attempt to save the situation at Krivoi Rog, hurled in infantry and tanks in repeated counterattacks but these, though they may have temporarily succeeded in slowing down the Red Army frontal assault at Krivoi Rog, were powerless to prevent the Russians from bypassing the town on both sides and thereby forcing its defenders to withdraw to avoid encirclement—a favorite and almost invariably successful Soviet tactic.

Rail Line in Danger

While the Germans in the Southern Ukraine are thus fighting a grim and losing struggle against piecemeal annihilation, there is a constant danger that the sole remaining artery linking them with Poland and Germany may be cut. This is the railway that runs through Lwow and Zhmerinka to Pervomaisk and Odessa.

Ever since early in January the Soviet spearhead northeast of Vinnitsa has threatened this line. Heavy German counterattacks launched the middle of January and maintained for the ensuing month and a half were intended to ward off this threat.

Through the Soviet advance in this direction was thereby temporarily halted, the Red Army stood its ground, inflicting heavy losses on German counterattackers. Now that counterattacks have died down an early renewal of the Soviet thrust toward Vinnitsa and Zhmerinka may be expected.

Should the Russians succeed in cutting this railway German communications with their forces in the Southern Ukraine would be virtually paralyzed, and the stage would be set for another repetition of Stalingrad, only this time not on a smaller scale but on a scale even larger than the original.

Overstayed Their Time?

On the face of it it would seem that German troops in the Southern Ukraine salient had already overstayed their time. Given indisputable proof of Russian superiority in every sector of the Eastern Front common sense should induce the Germans to withdraw from the Southern Ukraine while they still have the opportunity, rather than leave their forces to certain destruction either piecemeal by a series of local Stalingrads or one big extra-size Stalingrad.

So far they have consistently chosen destruction, which also seems to fit in nicely with the plans of the Red Army Command which at this stage is more interested in reducing the enemy's strength in manpower and equipment than the reconquest of territory, for the Russians believe the Germans are no longer in a position to make good these losses.

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—All German attempts to "introduce disharmony in the camp of the anti-Hitlerite coalition" are doomed to failure, Premier Stalin told the Russian people today in a special order of the day commemorating the 26th anniversary of the Red Army.

Praising the Red Army for smashing Germany "to the edge of catastrophe," the Russian Premier again emphasized his contention that Russia has been bearing the brunt of the war effort, but declared:

"All the more hopeless will the situation of Hitlerite Germany be when the main forces of our Allies go into action and the powerful and growing offensive of the Allied states is launched against Hitlerite Germany.

"It should now be clear to all that Hitlerite Germany is advancing inevitably toward catastrophe. The hour of final reckoning for all the crimes committed by the Hitlerites on Soviet soil and in the occupied countries of Europe is approaching."

Stalin's proclamation, which was broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here by the Soviet monitor, declared that in one year the Russians had won back three quarters of the territory taken by the Germans since their 1941 invasion and had advanced westward as much as 1,000 miles in some places.

Warns on Complacency

Mr. Stalin said the Nazis, aware of approaching retribution for their crimes, are resisting "with the fury of desperation" and are fighting for every foot of Russian soil. Therefore, he added:

"We must be vigilant and not allow overconfidence in our ranks, or complacency.

"There has never yet been a case in the history of war when an enemy jumped into the abyss of his own accord. In order to win the war it is necessary to force the enemy to the abyss and push him in."

The Germans, Mr. Stalin asserted, are seeking to save themselves by ordering total mobilization in the rear," although Germany's manpower reserves are depleted," and by making desperate efforts to introduce disharmony in the camp of the Allies and thereby "drag out the war."

Big Bids to Neutrals

"Hitlerite diplomats," he said, "are rushing from one neutral country to another, trying to establish contacts with pro-Hitlerite elements, and hinting at the possibility of separate peace, sometimes with our state, sometimes with our Allies.

"All these subterfuges of the Hitlerites are doomed to failure."

Mr. Stalin's order was addressed to "Comrades, Red Army men and Red Navy men, Sergeants, Officers and Generals, men and women guerrillas," and he called upon them to give the Germans no respite. In honor of the Russian soldiers' achievements, Mr. Stalin ordered salutes of 20 artillery salvos sounded simultaneously in Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov, Kiev, Gomel, and Dnepropetrovsk.

Reviewing gains of the Red Army in the three months of the present winter campaign, Mr. Stalin praised the troops for freeing approximately 77,000 square miles of Russian territory and more than 13,000 populated places, including 82 towns and 320 railway stations.

Greeting to Red Army Sent by Churchill

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 23

Prime Minister Churchill, in a message to Premier Stalin and all ranks of the Red Army on the Army's 26th anniversary, today expressed "profound admiration of their glorious record."

"Inspired and guided by your leadership and by their love of the soil of Russia, trusting their skillful and resolute commanders, they will go forward to victory, and through victory to peace with honor," he told Mr. Stalin.

The British Chiefs of Staff messaged Marshal Klementi Y. Voroshilov, "our most sincere wishes for yet more brilliant successes, and for speedy and total destruction of our common enemy."

U. S. Chiefs to Have Belts Full of Cash When Push Starts

By Overseas News Agency

LONDON, Feb. 23—One of the last-minute, serious questions Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will ask his invasion commanders is: "Have you got plenty of cash?"

Their answer ought to be a confident pat of the money belt, no matter what European beachhead is in view; and much painstaking preparation has been, and is, going forward to this end.

Equipping the Allied invasion armies with currency for various countries, where German occupation is to be replaced by Allied occupation, is a job with many complications. And it is a closely guarded military secret.

Money in use in the German-occupied lands will not lose its value when those lands are reoccupied. That would disrupt normal life and the victims would be the people who have been living under Nazi occupation. Experts say the practical method will be to calculate the deficit caused by German inflationary, or printing-press, measures, and then charge it up as a debt which the Reich must repay.

In the last war, Belgium was flooded by the Germans with 6,000,000,000 Reichmarks during four years of occupation. When the Belgian Government returned to the country in 1918, all the marks were gathered in and the bill presented to the Germans. The Germans never paid.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

New Ideas in Housewares Will Come With Peace

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The ides of February have come and gone and so have the annual housewares exhibits. This year they were strictly wartime affairs with few of the usual new designs, the eye-catching colors and forms, the gadgets and inventions that used to make us gasp, "Why didn't we think of that before?" But at the same time you sensed new ideas seething just below the surface and ready to burst forth when peace comes.

The shows this year were chiefly an effort to keep the industrial ball rolling with a semblance of activity in a time when activity is all but impossible. The china and pottery houses admitted patiently that they were 12 months behind orders because of the shortage of manpower. They had plenty of new designs in mind, they said, but what would be the use of introducing them when they couldn't even fill the orders they had on hand? And besides, it is impossible these days to get materials for new patterns and molds.

Glass Surprises

Famous glassware concerns were showing no new patterns, and very few of the old ones, and even then were up to their necks in unfilled orders. With an air of apology which we thought quite unnecessary in the circumstances, they were displaying instead the startling new radio tube shells they are making and the spun-glass thread so fine that some fabulous number of miles of it are made from a glass ball the size of a marble. They are turning out, also, a black sponge-glass which floats like cork but which is hardy enough to be nailed or bolted to any surface.

But of metals there are almost none, certainly nothing new, nothing to excite the imagination of the housewife. To be sure, the peace will scarcely have been signed when new metalwares will appear on the market in shapes both functional and beautiful. One company, for instance, whose cast iron pots and kettles our grandmothers bought before us, is already on the mark ready to go with a line of non-corrosive, non-dentable kettles and saucepans that will be a good full step ahead of what we have had so far. Made of what the trade calls magnesium-mix cast aluminum, the pieces are designed for tomorrow's kitchen, with absolutely flat bottoms, self-basting covers, scientifically designed non-drip spouts, and solid black-walnut handles that fit comfortably into the hand and are hollowed out on top so that you can rest a mixing spoon on them.

Metal on Velvet

At present, however, the few pieces of this ware that have been made up are displayed on black velvet like jewels and are not for sale. They are only a tantalizing glimpse into the future.

Fairly chortling are the few houses that are producing articles that can be made in quantity in spite of the war. Among these is a firm producing a clever home drain-flushing device, made of rubber and brass. Because the device has been rated an essential product, the Government releases enough rubber and brass for its production, and the company representatives go about in a continuous glow of satisfaction.

Another fortunate group are the companies producing food-bags and bowl covers of nylon. You may not be able to get your nylon stockings, but these companies are all set because they use "parachute rejects"—bits of lovely, durable, waterproof nylon fabric not good enough for parachutes but good enough for the kitchen.

Painless Spinach

Although they are reduced to using drawstrings instead of zippers as are the rest of us these days, these manufacturers have turned out an ingenious new bag in which to wash greens. It is roughly oval in shape and hangs from the water-faucet. You simply turn on the cold water and let it run gently in at the top of the bag and out a hole in the bottom. The shape of the bag is such that some of the water floods through the greens, and in time—so they claim for their product—the sand is out of the spinach, while you have gone about your other doings in the meantime.

All in all, and despite surface appearances, the housewares industry is plainly ready to burst forth in a spate of new production when the proper time comes. Beneath the apparent inactivity is active planning for better days.

By a Staff Photographer

Only a hint of tomorrow shows up in this year's housewares. At the upper left is a pressure canner made of agate ware in place of the now-scarce steel and aluminum by the Vischer Products Co. Once thought impractical for this particular use, the agate will probably carry over in new ideas after the war. At the top right are two pieces, a double boiler and covered saucepan, made of the same ceramic as appears in insulators for high-tension electric wires. A glossy dark brown, it is flameproof. A dish drainer of non-absorbent wood successfully takes the place of the customary wire product and suggests new and simpler designs for the future. Below, a bread board which hangs colorfully on the kitchen wall when its reverse side is not in use, holds a handy knife. All from B. F. Macy Co., Boston. And at the right are sample pieces of a new design in cast aluminum by Vischer Products Co. It will not be produced for retail sale until after the war.

Basic Simplicity Mainbocher's Keynote

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Mainbocher builds his 1944 Spring and Summer collection on basic simplicity—that carefully considered simplicity in clothes which springs from a background replete with sophistication. In it one observes what he so aptly describes as "a quality of intelligent innocence," replacing a more traditional smartness which he believes a little too sophisticated for the times.

As one model followed another through the beige and white salon with its gigantic bouquet of spring flowers giving accent to the feeling of the clothes, it became evident that this designer was purposely making no drastic change in fashion, but following, for the present, a line that would encourage the wearing of good dresses already on hand. "This is not the time," he stated, "for women to be made discontented with the clothes they already have."

However that may be, he introduces new notes that hint the coming of more drastic changes in silhouette, marked particularly in a series of afternoon and evening dresses where he lengthens the under-arm line of the newest jackets, and indicates a lowered waistline. Sometimes the latter is pointed up by an appliqué trim on the skirt used as a front yoke, by a design of gold embroidery, or perhaps by a peplum, or flowers below the belt.

New Dinner Suits

In one instance he uses natural linen or shantung in short dinner suits trimmed with a lace of the same shade and of about the weight of Point de Venice, which forms the front yoke of their narrow skirts and also lends elegance to the lapels of the jackets. These short dinner suits are of particular importance.

Jackets of his light wool suits often repeat his fondness for this new long under-arm look. Three small inconspicuous buttons catch the sides of the jacket together at the hipline, giving it a trim, yet soft and casual look. There are many kinds of jackets in the collection, from boleros to those that are three-quarter length, those that are straight and boxy, fitted, semi-fitted, and some which seem scarcely fitted at all. They are made of linen—one a soft rose colored linen, boxy, and delightfully wearable above a navy wool skirt; of lace—as for instance a startling red lace jacket reaching to the hem of a short white crepe dinner dress, edged with gold sequin embroidery.

In the jackets of the innumerable little suits which were shown, pockets, or simulated pockets at the waist, were repeated in design just below the lapels. Some of these suits were in print, Mainbocher's penchant for violets evident in a number of them, both as to color and design. Revers were varied in plan and often seemed to have forgotten just where they started out to be, though never did they forget that they were part of a master design. Again they behaved very soberly. Jackets were carefully tested so that they would look quite as well unbuttoned indoors, as when trimly buttoned.

Coats for Dresses

Coats, some with long princess lines, gently fitted, of wool, silk and crepe, could easily double for dresses if worn above a slip. Another idea for giving wider scope to a restricted wardrobe blossomed in this designer's use of what he likes to call—and effectively, too—"glamour arrangements," such as peplum, collars, belts fashioned with imagination and deftness, to wear interchangeably with basic black or navy dresses. These were made of startling taffetas, of lace, of chiffon, and always unfallingly lent their touch of allure. Here, too, embroidered bands were brought into play, and splashes of gold embroidery and pearls on ribbon bows often were used to replace flowers as an accent of interest at waist or hip line. And no designer knows better when and how to get the most from ribbon belts of properly mixed colors than this man who worked so long in Paris.

Sleeves are interesting. Sometimes there are none. Others show fluttery little caps, while still others are snug, tight and long. Some of the lively print dresses for summer wear show round necks with berthas—not too deep—but just having enough flare to dip gracefully over the top of an arm, then tactfully disappear.

Evening gowns were very much to the fore, most of them narrow and with jackets. Two delightful plaid gingham dresses, gay as the gayest party, indulged in round peasant necklines, but glittered with sparkle of twinkling paillettes. Little inch-wide bracelets of the same brightness were worn at each wrist, while the sleeves in these dresses came half way between shoulder and elbow. Never is there a bare sea-side look to Mainbocher's evening clothes.

Color creeps into this collection frankly and fearlessly—more colors than have generally been shown by this designer who handles black with such finesse.

'Spills' Recall Childhood Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I spied them the minute I entered the room, there on the brick hearth of the fireplace in a tiny old brass kettle. I hadn't seen a paper spill for years and years—in fact I had all but forgotten there were such things. Now here was a woman, loving the past and its ways, who had revived the art of making and using them.

Back raced memory to Grandmother's little white house by the sea. It is lamp-lighting time, and from its holder on the kitchen mantel, Grandmother takes a spill, holds it in the stove for an instant, then lights, one by one, the lamps which have been brought from other parts of the house and placed on the kitchen table for this purpose. When the last one had been lighted, Julia, long-time and faithful servant in Grandmother's house, will take the lamps back to their respective rooms. During the long summer visits that I made to that little white house, it fell to my lot to keep the spill jar replenished. So universal was the use of these little tapers in early days that jars were made at Sandwich and other glass factories to hold them.

In case you would like to know, this is the way spills are made: Newspapers are cut into strips about 12 inches long and four or five inches wide. (I suppose any kind of paper could be used, but New England thrift dictated newspaper!) Placing the strip on a smooth, hard surface, such as a table, and starting at the lower left-hand corner, roll the strip diagonally for its entire length. The rolling must be done very evenly and firmly or the spill will be useless. When completely rolled, to hold the twisted spiral fast, bend the left-hand end up about one inch. This is the lower end of the spill. The tapered end, of course, is the one that is lighted.

There is a knack to making a firm, well-tapered spill, simple as it sounds. With a bit of practice, however, this knack is readily acquired. While we no longer use them for lamps, they are far superior to matches for lighting a fire—especially a hearth fire—or a number of candles at one time.

Ethel M. Eaton

Congress and President Act Separately on Baruch Report

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Congress and the White House are going independently toward the establishment of machinery to handle the manpower demobilization and industrial reconversion problems imminently facing the nation.

Acting quickly on the widely approved Baruch-Hancock program, James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, has named William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, as Surplus War Property Administrator and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans' Administration, as Retraining and Re-employment Director—the job which was called "Work Director" in the Baruch report and which is to handle the human side of demobilization of veterans and war workers.

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Regional Director for New York State of the War Manpower Commission, was named "right-hand man" to General Hines. Mrs. Rosenberg has not yet decided whether to accept the post. In fact, the executive order establishing the Office of Retraining and Re-employment Director has not yet been issued. The one setting up the Surplus War Property Administrator was signed Monday.

Congress Takes a Hand

At the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, Senators Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, James E. Murray (D) of Montana and Lister Hill (D) of Alabama introduced their bill that would set up a Demobilization Director and a Congressional Committee to supervise a National Demobilization Board as outlined in the recommendations made by the Senate Postwar Planning Committee report of Feb. 9.

The general aims of the Senate bill and the executive orders are similar; that is, to establish orderly, efficient machinery for the switchover of American industry from war to peace production and the release of millions of war veterans and war workers as well into a peace economy.

But while the Senate bill would establish an Office of Demobilization with overall responsibility, the Baruch report definitely advises against establishment of such an office.

Members of the six-man congressional committee that would supervise the actions of the National Demobilization Board under the George plan would be allowed to attend board sessions as "observers."

Senator George, who previously had said that the political methods outlined in the Baruch Report and those detailed in his postwar planning program were irreconcilable, as the Baruch Report would permit the President by executive order to control demobilization, while his plan would give Congress a controlling hand, today saw no conflict in ultimate objectives between the two programs and highly praised the appointment of Mr. Clayton to handle the disposal of surplus war property.

However, Senator George said "there is nothing sought to be done by Mr. Baruch that cannot be done under the provisions of this bill."

Today Omar B. Ketchum, representing the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and John Steele, former Governor of Illinois and representing the American Legion, testified before a Senate Finance Subcommittee on a bill that would provide federal aid for the readjustment into civilian life of returning World War II veterans.

Stress Need for Quick Action

These two veterans groups had previously met and joined in recommending certain minor amendments to the bill. Their representatives stressed the need for quick action and adequate financial assistance such as those to veterans who would like to get into farming. They also would amend the veterans omnibus bill earmarking $500,000,000 for veterans' hospitalization after the war.

The Hines appointment as Retraining and Re-employment Director, which yet has to be made official by an executive order, involves a certain element of mystery which was not lessened by the indirect way in which Mr. Byrnes announced it to reporters Monday.

Though the Baruch Report had mentioned it first and Mr. Baruch had later stressed the importance of the job and of selecting a man with triple A qualities for the post, Mr. Byrnes seemed to hesitate in telling reporters of his choice.

How McNutt Missed Out

There is some thought that perhaps Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission Chairman, had been considered and possibly held hopes for that top post. Certainly, as he left the White House after a talk with the President, and before Mr. Byrnes made the announcement, there were indications he was the man the President had picked for the job. But shortly after Mr. Byrnes announced the Hines appointment, saying he had not discussed it yet with the President.

General Hines, however, has started carrying out his new duties. He is first going to take an "inventory" of what agencies now exist and what they do to retrain and re-employ returning yeterans and dismissed war workers. An Advisory Committee on which will be represented the War and Navy Departments, the War Manpower Commission, the Federal Security Administration, the Veterans Administration, the Labor Department, the Social Security Board, the War Production Board and the Civil Service Commission, will make the initial survey.

The Executive Order establishing his office which has not yet been made public outlines no specific operating duties, General Hines said. It does, however, call on him to utilize all existing agencies.

In Mr. Byrnes press conference Monday he revealed he had offered the retraining and re-employment job to Mr. Baruch but that the latter had declined. He praised the work that the United States Employment Service had been doing in this line.

Baruch Backs Quick Action

Because the White House can act quicker by Executive Order than Congress ever can, Mr. Byrnes said that the immediate job of handling reconversion was an executive job. But he emphasized the need for co-operation and co-ordination between it and Congress. Mr. Byrnes in fact urged Congress to act on the whole subject and express policy.

Indicating the tremendous size of the veterans rehabilitation program the country was facing, Mr. Byrnes said that already 564,000 men had been discharged from the Army as physically disabled. This is almost half of the total number that have been released to date.

Because General Hines' new job deals with individuals instead of material, as primarily does that to which Mr. Clayton was appointed, it is considered an exceptionally difficult one.

Both Mr. Baruch and Mr. Byrnes are insistent that the returning veteran get a good deal, a straight deal and a quick deal. The problem is to mobilize the forces necessary to accomplish that end and to awaken the country to its gigantic proportions.

Plan to Tame Missouri River To Be Presented in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D.—An ambitious postwar plan to tame the Missouri River into a widely beneficial waterway at a cost of nearly $1,000,000,000 will be presented to Congress this spring, according to word received here by Gov. M. Q. Sharpe of South Dakota, Chairman of the Missouri River States Committee.

The plan is incorporated in an Army Engineers report on Missouri River flood control. The $86,911,440 Army Supply Bill submitted by the House Appropriations Committee on Feb. 15 included $2,000,000 for work on the Missouri from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa.

The river-control scheme, based on plans drawn up by Col. Lewis A. Pick, former Missouri River Division Engineer, envisions complete flood control from the River's upper reaches to its mouth, a series of irrigation projects and power to operate them, and a nine-foot channel teeming with commercial barges.

Levees, several reservoirs, and three or four large dams would be included in the plan. The dams would be located in the upper reaches of the River. Possible sites mentioned have been on the Yellowstone River, just before it flows into the Missouri in Montana, the Bismarck, N. D., area, and near Pierre and Yankton in South Dakota.

What Project Would Do

The dams would furnish water for irrigation and the power to pump the water and would impound the water during the wet seasons of the year instead of letting it rush down the river to become a flood menace along the lower channel.

Levees to make a nine-foot channel for commerce as far north as Sioux City are envisioned.

Proponents of the plan point out that the cost of the project would be small compared to the cost of the damage caused by floods along the river. In last year's flood alone, they say, more than 2,000,000 acres of land were inundated by the melting of snow and spring rains.

In addition to the development of the main river, plans also have been proposed for the control of the main tributary streams, including the Yellowstone in Montana, the Little Missouri in North Dakota, and the Grand, Cheyenne, Bad, White, and James Rivers of South Dakota.

Diversion Plan

One of the plans would divert water from the Missouri into the James for irrigation along its basin. Water would be pumped from the Missouri and diverted into the James, where it would be used to irrigate about 750,000 acres.

This plan, however, has brought some opposition from states south of here who fear that too much irrigation would hinder development of navigation through the diversion of water needed further down the river.

Proponents of the irrigation plans, however, argue that there is ample water for both. W. G. Sloan, chief of the United States Bureau of Reclamation field investigators for the Denver, Colo., region, estimated that diversion into other streams would deplete the Missouri's annual flow by only 6,000,000 acre-feet a year. He compares this to the 16,000,000 acre-feet annual flow past Pierre, and 45,000,000 acre-feet at the Missouri's mouth.

It also has been pointed out that development of the tributaries of the River would include impounding of spring run-off, which would aid in flood control.

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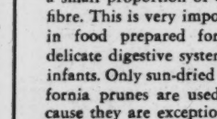

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Churchill Reviews State of the War

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Following is a partial text of Prime Minister Churchill's report to Parliament on the state of the war:

This is no time for sorrow or rejoicing. It is time for preparation, effort and resolve. The war is still going on. I have never taken the view that the end of the war in Europe is at hand or that Hitler is about to collapse and I have certainly given no guarantee, or even held out any expectation, that the year 1944 will see the end of the European war, nor have I given any guarantee the other way.

On the whole my information—and I have a good deal—goes to show that Hitler and his police are still in full control and that the Nazi Party and the Generals have decided to hang together. The strength of the German Army is about 300 divisions, though many of these are substantially reduced in numbers. The fighting quality of the troops is high. The German General Staff system which we failed to liquidate after the last war represents an order comprising many thousands of highly trained officers and a school of doctrine of unbroken continuity. . . .

U-Boat Toll

Since Jan. 1, 1943, up to the present time in the middle of February, ships of the Royal Navy and aircraft of the RAF—that is to say, forces of the mother country only—have sunk more than half the U-boats of which we have certain proof in the shape of living prisoners. And they have also destroyed 40 per cent of the very large number of other U-boats, of which either corpses or fragments provide definite evidence of destruction.

Apart from enemy U-boats, we have sunk by British action alone since Jan. 1, 1943, 19 enemy warships and also a large number of E-boats, escort vessels, mine sweepers and other auxiliaries. British action has been predominantly responsible for sinking during this period 316 merchant ships aggregating 835,000 tons. . . .

Air War Reviewed

The honor of bombing Berlin has fallen almost entirely to us. Up to the present we have delivered the main attack upon Germany.

Excluding Dominion and Allied squadrons working with the RAF, British Islanders have lost 38,300 pilots and air crews killed and 10,400 missing and over 10,000 aircraft. Since the beginning of the war they have made nearly 900,000 sorties in the north European theater. . . .

The Anglo-American air attack on Germany must be regarded as our chief offensive effort at the present time. Until the middle of 1943 we had by far the largest force in action. As a result of enormous transportations across the Atlantic which have been made in 1943 the United States bomber force in this island now begins to surpass our own and will soon be substantially greater still, I rejoice to say.

The efforts of the two forces fit well together, and according to all past standards each effort is in itself prodigious. . . .

Blows to Come

Taken together these four raids, in which over 9,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Germany by the two Allies, constituted the most violent attack yet made upon Germany. They also proved the value of saturation in every aspect of air war. That aspect will steadily increase as our forces develop and as the American force comes into its full scope and scale. The spring and summer will see a vast increase in the force of the attack directed upon all military objectives in Germany and German-occupied countries. Long-range bombing from Italy will also penetrate the southern part of Germany.

We look for great restriction and dislocation of the entire German munitions supply, no matter how far the factories are withdrawn. In addition the precision of American daylight attacks is giving exceptional results upon particular points, not only in clear daylight but now, with the development of navigational raids, through clouds. The whole of this air offensive constitutes the foundation on which our plans for overseas invasion stand in the scales, and the degrees of attack will reach far beyond the dimensions of anything yet employed or indeed imagined.

The idea that we should fetter or further restrict the use of this prime instrument for war will not be accepted by the governments of the Allied Nations. . . .

Retaliation Expected

Retaliation by the enemy has so far been modest, but we must expect it to increase. . . .

Besides these air attacks there is no doubt that the Germans are preparing on the French shore new means of attack on this country, either by pilotless aircraft or possibly rockets, or both, on a considerable scale. We have long been watching these with the utmost vigilance. We are striking at all evidence of these preparations on every occasion when the weather is suitable and to the maximum extent possible without detracting from the strategic offensive against Germany. . . .

Axis Airmen Overmatched

Already we had seen the German air program concentrate mainly on fighters, thus indicating how much they have been thrown on the defensive in the air. Now, this new German fighter strength is being remorselessly worn down both in the air and in the factories, which are the object of continual attack. Every opportunity is and will be sought by us to force the enemy to expend and exhaust his fighter aircraft strength. Our production of aircraft, fighters and bombers, judged by every possible test, already far exceeds the Germans'. Russian production is about equal to ours and American production alone is double or treble German production.

Situation in Italy

Our other great joint Anglo-American offensive is in Italy. Many people have been disappointed with progress there since the capture of Naples in October. This has been due to extremely bad weather which marks the winter in a supposedly sunshiny land and which this year has been worse than usual. Secondly, it is because the Germans, bit by bit, have been drawn into Italy and have decided to make extreme exertions for retention of the city of Rome. . . .

In addition to these difficulties there has been need to build up large supplies of stores and vehicles of all kinds in Italy; and also a strategic air force which is being developed for an attack on southern Germany made extremely large priority inroads on our transportation, and especially those forms of transportation most in demand. An immense amount of work has been done and results will be apparent later on. . . .

Fighting "Terrific"

Hitler has apparently resolved to defend Rome with the same obstinacy which he showed at Stalingrad, in Tunisia and recently in the Dnieper Bend. No fewer than seven extra German divisions were brought rapidly down from France, Northern Italy and from Yugoslavia and a determined attempt has been made to destroy the bridgehead and drive us into the sea. . . .

General Alexander has probably seen more fighting against the Germans than any living British commander, unless it be General Freyberg, who is also in the fray. Alexander says the bitterness and fierceness of the fighting now going on both in the bridgehead and on the Cassino front surpasses all his previous experience. He even uses in one message to me the word "terrific." On the southern Cassino front British, American, Dominion, Indian, French and Polish troops are fighting side by side in noble comradeship. Their leaders are confident of final success. . . .

On the broad grounds of strategy Hitler's decision to send into the south of Italy as many as 18 divisions, involving, with their maintenance troops, probably something like a half million Germans, and his decision there in Italy to make a large secondary front is not unwelcome to the Allies. We must fight the Germans somewhere in this war unless we are to stand still and watch the Russians. . . .

Strength of Armies

As certain statements have been made in America—unofficial statements—about the relative strength of the armies to be employed from here, I think it necessary to state that British and American armies at the outset of the struggle will be approximately equal, but that if its duration is prolonged the continuous inflow of Americans, built up at an enormous rate, will naturally give them the superiority in numbers which we would expect from the great resources and manpower of which they dispose and which they desire above all things to bring as speedily as possible into contact with the enemy. Therefore it is right that the supreme command should go to the United States.

I would turn aside one moment to emphasize how perfect is the co-operation in the British and American armies. Nothing like it ever has been seen before between allies. No doubt language is a great help, but there is more in it than that. In almost all previous alliances the staffs have worked with their opposite numbers in each department, with liaison officers and so on, but in Africa General Eisenhower built up a uniform staff in which every place was filled with whoever was thought to be best man, and they all ordered each other about according to their rank without the slightest regard to what country they belonged.

The same unity and brotherhood are being instituted here throughout the forces which are gathering in this country. I cannot doubt it will be found most serviceable and unique also in all the history of alliances. . . .

Politics in Italy

In Italy we are working for the present to aid the Government of the King and Badoglio.

We signed the Italian armistice on the basis of unconditional surrender with King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Badoglio, who were and up to the present are the legitimate Government of Italy. On their authority the Italian Navy, not without risk and loss, surrendered to us, and practically all Italian troops and airmen who were not dominated by the Germans also obeyed the orders they received from the Crown.

Should we succeed in the present battle and enter Rome—as I trust and believe we shall—we shall be free to review the whole Italian political position and we shall do so with many advantages which we do not possess at the present time. . . .

Nazis in Balkans

With the surrender of Italy, 62 Italian divisions ceased to be a hostile fighting factor.

Forty-three were disbanded and enslaved, apparently without any of the safeguards which attach to prisoners of war, by the Germans. Ten were disbanded by guerrillas in the Balkans and nine which were stationed in South Italy or in Sardinia and Corsica came over to the Allies.

Confronted with this situation, Hitler decided to reinforce the Balkan Peninsula heavily, and at the present time no fewer than 20 German divisions are engaged in the Balkans. That is to say there are 25 German divisions in Italy, of which 18 are in the present battle in front of Rome, and another 20 over the vast area of the Balkans. They might be worse employed. . . .

Three Allies United

The question is asked, I have heard, if the good relations established at Moscow and Teheran proved durable or if they faded during the weeks that have passed. Does the Pravda statement, for instance, or do articles which are appearing in various organs of the Soviet Government, imply a cooling off in Anglo-Russian or American-Russian friendship and a rebirth of suspicion of her Western Allies on the part of Russia?

I feel fully entitled to reassure the House on that all-important point. None of the ground made good at Moscow and Teheran has been lost. The three great Allies are absolutely united in their action against the common foe. They are resolved equally to pursue the war at whatever cost to a victorious conclusion and they believe that a wide field of friendly co-operation lies before them after the destruction of Hitlerite tyranny. It is upon such prolonged intimate and honorable association that the future of the world depends.

I took occasion to raise personally with Marshal Stalin the question of the future of Poland. I pointed out that it was in fulfillment of our guarantee to Poland that Gerat Britain declared war on Nazi Germany, that we had never awakened in our resolve even during the period when we were all alone and that the fate of the Polish nation holds a prime place in the thoughts and policies of His Majesty's Government and the British Parliament.

Stalin on Poland

It was with great pleasure that I heard from Marshal Stalin that he, too, was resolved upon the creation and maintenance of a strong, integral, independent Poland as one of the leading powers in Europe. He has several times repeated these declarations in public, and I am convinced they present a settled policy of the Soviet Union.

Here I may remind the House that we ourselves have never in the past guaranteed on behalf of this Government any particular frontier line to Poland. We did not approve of the Polish occupation of Vilna in 1920. The British view in 1919 stands expressed in the so-called Curzon Line, which deals at any rate impartially with the problem.

I have always held the opinion that all questions of territorial settlement and readjustment should stand over until the end of the war and that the victorious powers should then arrive at a formal and final agreement governing the articulations of Europe as a whole. That is still the wish of His Majesty's Government.

However, the advance of the Russian armies into Polish regions in which the Polish underground army is active makes it indispensable that some kind of friendly working agreement should be arrived at to govern wartime conditions and to enable all the anti-Hitlerite forces to work together with the greatest advantage against the common foe. . . .

Stalin Reasonable

The liberation of Poland may presently be achieved by the Russian armies after these armies have suffered millions of casualties in breaking the German military war machine. I cannot feel that the Russian demand for reassurances about her western frontiers goes beyond the limits of what is reasonable or just. Marshal Stalin and I also spoke and agreed upon the need for Poland to obtain compensation at the expense of Germany both in the north and in the west.

Here I may point out that the term "unconditional surrender" does not mean that the German people will be enslaved or destroyed. It means, however, that the Allies will not be bound to them at the moment of surrender by any pact or obligation. There will be no question, for instance, of the Atlantic Charter applying to Germany as a matter of right and barring territorial transferences or adjustments in enemy countries. No such arguments will be admitted by us as were used by Germany after the last war, saying that they surrendered in consequence of President Wilson's Fourteen Points.

Invasion Plans

There is one thing that we all agreed on at Teheran above all others to which we were bound in solemn compact, and that is to fall upon and smite the Hun by land, sea and air with all the strength that is in us during the coming spring and summer.

It is this task to which we must vow ourselves every day anew. It is to this ordeal that we must address ourselves with all the moral virtues we possess. The task is heavy, the toil is long, the trial will be severe. But let us all try to do our best, to do our duty. Victory may not be so far away and will certainly not be denied us in the end.

Churchill Warns Of Rocket Attack

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 23

A clue to one of the war's most intriguing mysteries—the unspecified "military objectives in Northern France" that the Allies have intensively bombed for months—was given by Prime Minister Churchill in a warning against German use of rocket guns.

Asserting in the House of Commons that German retaliatory air attacks could be expected to increase, he said that also "there is no doubt that the Germans are preparing on the French shore new means of attack on this country, either by pilotless aircraft or possibly rockets or both, on a considerable scale."

Sturdy Helmsman

Associated Press

Winston Churchill

Record of 4 Raids on Nazi Targets

By the Associated Press

Here is record of the four great Allied air raids on Germany, compressed into a 36-hour period, in which, said Prime Minister Churchill, "over 9,000 tons of bombs" were dropped on Nazi targets:

Planes	Force	Time	Tonnage Dropped	Objectives	Bomber Loss
1,000	RAF	Feb. 20 A. M.	2,576	Leipzig	79
1,000	U. S.	Feb. 20 Day	2,100 to 2,650	7 aircraft centers	21
600-700	RAF	Feb. 20 Night	2,240	Stuttgart	10
1,000	U. S.	Feb. 20 Day	2,100 to 2,650	Brunswick & six Nazi airfields	15

Churchill: Heavier Air Blows On Way Against Germany

Continued from Page 1

high quality of the 18 German divisions fighting in Italy.

Referring to Russia, he maintained that "none of the ground made good at Moscow and Teheran had been lost" and that Britain is "going all the way" with Russia in that country's demand for "reassurance against future attacks from the West." He added that the Allies were all agreed on the "creation and maintenance of a strong, integral, independent Poland as one of the leading powers in Europe."

Mr. Churchill said the Allies were giving full support to Marshal Broz (Tito) in Yugoslavia, declaring the loyalty of the Mikhailovic forces had become doubtful.

Today's Socialist Daily Herald says, "Mr. Churchill's mood was one to which the nation will readily respond."

However, critics in Commons are showing concern over a number of matters, especially foreign affairs. But for the most part the Prime Minister is deemed to have put the war situation in admirably balanced perspective and to have given a sober clue as to how Germany may be defeated in 1944.

Synchronized Attack

The Prime Minister pledged that the blitz on Germany will be stepped up this spring and this summer to an intensity "hitherto not imagined."

He said: "We intend to make war production in its widest sense impossible in all German cities, towns, and factory centers."

And while he was speaking, American heavy bombers were blasting Germany's fighter plane factories in the first synchronized attack from bases in Britain and Italy.

Mr. Churchcill stressed how German fighter strength is being remorselessly worn down in the air and in the factories, while Allied aircraft production soars upward.

Mr. Churchill's intimation that the war in Europe might go beyond 1944 has undoubtedly come as a disappointment to some people. Together with the new phase of the German air blitz on London, it makes the immediate outlook seem somber. But for the most part, Mr. Churchill's first review of the war in five months was accepted as an encouraging and optimistic presentation.

The contribution of the British Army, Mr. Churchill said, has been "beyond all proportion to the available manpower of these islands."

He revealed that at the outset of the opening of the "second front" in Europe, British and American forces would be approximately equal, but that if the invasion's duration is prolonged, the number of Americans engaged will be greater.

Churchill Pledges Aid to Partisans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 23—A stirring account of guerrilla warfare in Yugoslavia was made by Prime Minister Churchill in his address to Parliament yesterday.

It tells, for the first time, many secrets of high policy which resulted in the shift of Allied support from one group of guerrillas to the other.

It discloses that the British now will back Marshal Josip "Tito" Broz's Partisans.

In shifting support away from the Chetniks—who are headed by a representative of King Peter's Government in exile—Britain is making no commitment regarding an eventual monarchy for Yugoslavia, the Prime Minister hinted.

Though the British have experienced "many blessings" from constitutional monarchy, he said, they have "no intention of intruding our ideas upon any particular country."

Two Main Forces

"In Yugoslavia," the Prime Minister explained, "two main forces are in the field. First there are guerrilla bands under General (Draja) Mihailovic. These were the first to take the field and represent to a certain extent the forces of old Serbia.

"For some time after the defeat of Yugoslav armies, these forces maintained guerrilla warfare. We were not able to send any aid or supplies except a few droppings from airplanes. The Germans retaliated for any guerrilla activity by shooting batches of 400 and 500 people together in Belgrade.

"General Mihailovic, I much regret to say, drifted gradually into a position where some of his commanders made accommodations with Italian and German troops, which resulted in their being left alone in certain mountain areas and in return doing nothing or very little against the enemy.

"However, a new and far more formidable champion appeared on the scene. In the autumn of 1941 Marshal (Josip Broz) Tito's Partisans began a wild and furious war for existence against the Germans, and they wrested weapons from German hands. They grew in numbers rapidly. No reprisals, however bloody, whether of hostages or villages, deterred them.

"For them it was death or freedom.

"Soon they began to inflict heavy injuries on the Germans and became masters of wide regions. Led with great skill and organized on the guerrilla principle, they were at once illusive and deadly. They were here, they were there, they were everywhere.

Partisans Escaped

"Large-scale offensives have been launched against them by the Germans, but in every case the Partisans, even when surrounded, escaped after inflicting great loss and toil upon the enemy.

"The Partisan movement soon outstripped in numbers the forces of General Mihailovic.

"Not only Croats and Slovenes but large numbers of Serbians joined with Marshal Tito, and he has at this moment more than a quarter of a million men with him and large quantities of arms taken from the enemy or from the Italians.

"These men are organized without losing their guerrilla qualities into a considerable number of divisions and corps.

"The whole movement has taken shape and form without losing its guerrilla qualities, without which it could not possibly succeed. These forces are at this moment holding in check no fewer than 14 out of 20 German divisions in the Balkan Peninsula.

"Around and within these heroic forces a national and unifying movement has developed. Communist elements had the honor of being the beginners, but as the movement has increased in strength and numbers a modifying and unifying process has taken place and national conceptions have supervened.

"In Marshal Tito the Partisans have found an outstanding leader, glorious in the fight for freedom. Unhappily, perhaps inevitably, these new forces came into collision with those under General Mihailovic. Their activities upset his commanders' accommodations with the enemy. He endeavored to suppress them.

"Many tragic fights took place and bitter feuds sprang up between men of the same race and country, whose misfortunes were due only to common foe. At the present time the followers of Marshal Tito outnumber many fold those of General Mihailovic who acts under the name of the Royal Yugoslav Government. Of course the Partisans of Marshal Tito are the only people who are doing any effective fighting against the Germans now. For a long time past I have taken particular interest in Marshal Tito's movement and have tried and am trying by every means to bring him help.

"A young friend of mine, an Oxford don, Captain Deakin, now Lieutenant Colonel Deakin, DSO, entered Yugoslavia by parachute nearly a year ago and was for eight months at Marshal Tito's headquarters.

"On one occasion they were both wounded by the same bomb and became friends. From Colonel Deakin we derived a lively picture of the whole struggle and its personnel. Last autumn we sent a larger mission under Brigadier MacLean, member for Lancaster, he having joined the Foreign Secretary and me at Cairo to report.

"I can assure the House that every effort in our power will be made to aid and sustain Marshal Tito and his gallant bands. The Marshal sent me a message during my illness and I have since been in constant and agreeable correspondence with him.

"We intend to back him with all the strength we can draw on having regard to our other main obligations.

"What then is the position of King Peter and the Royal Yugoslav Government in Cairo?

"King Peter as a boy of 17 escaped from the clutches of the regent and with a new Royal Yugoslavian Government found shelter in this country. We cannot disassociate ourselves in any way from him. He has undoubtedly suffered in the eyes of the Partisans by the association of his Government with General Mihailovic and his subordinate commanders.

Nations Free to Act

"Here in this island we are attached to the monarchical principle and we have experienced many blessings of constitutional monarchy. We have no wish or intention of intruding our own ideas upon any particular country.

"Greece, Yugoslavia, and Italy all will be perfectly free to settle the forms which their governments shall take so far as we are concerned once the will of the people can be obtained under conditions of tranquility.

Churchill Expects 'Rough Talk' On Britain in U. S. Election

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill urged his countrymen yesterday not to be "unduly concerned" by what may be said about Britain during this election year in the United States and called for Allied unity "in these times of immense exertion and grievous sacrifice."

Election year in the United States, he said in his war review in the House of Commons, "is a time when naturally a lot of rough things have to be said about Great Britain and when popularity is to be gained in that vast community in demonstrating Americanism in its highest forms."

"We are ourselves well accustomed to the process of elections and I think we should not allow ourselves to be unduly concerned by anything that may be said or written there in the course of the great constitutional process which is taking place," he added, continuing:

"We are at the advent of the greatest joint operation between two Allies that has ever been planned in history.

"There is a desire in this country in many quarters to raise old controversies between different parties. There is also a mood in the Anglo-American alliance to awaken slumbering prejudices and let them have their run.

"My hope is that the generous instincts of unity will not depart from us in these times of immense exertion and grievous sacrifice and that we shall not fall apart abroad or at home and so become the prey of the little folk who exist in every country and flock alongside the juggernaut car of war to see what fun or notoriety they can extract from the proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt was asked at his news conference yesterday whether he had any comment on Prime Minister Churchill's remarks on the American elections.

The President replied that he guessed Mr. Churchill's observation of the utterance of "rough things" about Great Britain was probably true.

This provoked an outburst of laughter among the news gatherers. The President then added he had not meant to be funny.

Army Plane Sale Stirs Brisk Bidding

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—There was a brisk civilian demand here for light training planes the Government has marked for sale.

The first 22 of about 300 planes to be sold brought 135 bids ranging from $300 to $3,971.

Some restrictions have been lifted on civilian flying except in coastal areas and Herbert Miller, gasoline ration officer, explained that ration stamps for aviation gasoline are available for business purposes.

"But," he added, "pilots may have trouble getting enough gasoline to drive their cars to the landing fields."

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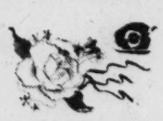

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	28	54½	52½	54½	+1⅞
Acme Sti 3a	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
Adams Exp ½g	8	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ¼a	2	28	28	28	
Addressog-Mult 1	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	20	41⅛	40⅞	41	
Alaska Juneau	17	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Alb&Susq 3.80e †	40	136¼	136	136¼	+ ¼
Alleghany Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	53	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Allegr pr pf	1	39	39	39	— ½
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	7	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	147⅛	146½	146½	
Allied Mills 2g	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
Allied Strs 1	16	15⅛	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	2	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼a	4	37	36½	37	+ ½
Alpha P Corn ¼a	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Amal Leather	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Amal Leath pf 2k	1	33	33	33	— ½
Amerada Pet ¼a	4	85	84	85	+1
AmAgCh Del 1.20a	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	5	60½	60	60½	+ ½
Am Bank N .20e	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (¼a)	5	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
Am BrakeS 1.80g	3	42⅛	41¾	42⅛	
Am Br'Sh pf 5¼a †	30	130¼	129⅞	130¼	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	29	9	8⅞	9	
Am Can 3	1	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	50	174	174	174	—1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	19	36⅜	35½	36½	+ ⅞
Am C&F pf 14½g	3	72¾	72⅜	72¾	+ ⅜
Am Ch & Cable½e	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a †	50	108⅞	108½	108⅞	+ ⅜
Am Colortype ¾g	2	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug 1	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
Am Cryo S pf 6 †	20	103	103	103	+ ½
Am Distill	183	110	108⅞	108⅞	— ⅛
$ Am Distill stpd	25	48	44½	44½	—2½
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2½	2½	2½	
Am Export L 2	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Am&FPS7pf 13¾k	6	82	81½	82	+ ½
Am&FP 2pf	16	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ½
Am For Pow	9	5¾	5¼	5¾	
Am-Hawaii SS 3	3	35¼	34½	34½	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
AmHomePd 2.40a	6	66¾	66¼	66¾	
Am Ice	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Am Interna ½g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Am Locom ½g	60	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ½
Am Locom pf 7	3	84	84	84	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	10	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
Am M&Met 1	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Am Metal (¼e)	2	20½	20¾	20½	+ ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	10	32½	32½	32½	
Am Pow & Lt	2	2½	2½	2½	
Am P&L $5 pf	12	41½	40⅛	41⅜	+1¼
Am P&L $6 pf	14	45¾	44½	45¾	+1⅜
Am Rad&StS .10e	14	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	9	13¾	13¾	13¾	
AmRolMpf 4½ş †240		68	67½	67½	— ¼
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	6⅛	30	29⅝	30	
Am Smelt & R 2	28	37⅛	37	37¼	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref 7	70	150½	150	150	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	22	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stove .30e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Am Sug Ref 2e	8	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	17	158	157⅞	158	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	3	59	58⅞	59	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	14	60½	60	60½	— ½
Am Tob pf 6 †	60	145⅞	145	145	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½g	5	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose ¼a	10	43	42⅞	43	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	65	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	7	7	7	
Am Wool pf 2k	4	74⅜	73¾	74⅜	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	4	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
AnacondaCop2½a	49	25⅛	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
AnchorHkShpFs	10	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
Andes Copper 1	2	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Armour&Co prp3k	5	82½	82½	82½	
Artloom Corp .10e	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds ¼e	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	10	95	95	95	
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	50	89½	89½	89½	
Atch T&SF 1½e	129	65	62¼	65	+3
Atch T&S F pf 5	4	90⅞	90	90⅞	+1⅜
Atl Coast Line 3g	45	35⅞	35	35⅞	+ ⅞
Atl Refining (¼e)	12	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Atlas Powd ¾e †	50	57	56¾	56¾	— ¼
Aviation Co .20g	280	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ctl1½g	25	20¼	19¾	20	+ ½
Balt & Ohio	61	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	26	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ½
Bangor & Ar	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Bank& pf 3¾k †120		65	65	65	+ ½
Barker pf 2¾ †	20	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
Barber Asph	5	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¾
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Bath Iron Wks 2e	11	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	2	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	— ¼
Beat Cr pf 4½ş †	10	108	108	108	+1
Beech Aircr 1g	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr 1a	24	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	21	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
Benef In Ln 1.35g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¾
Best & Co 1.60a	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Best Foods ½e	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1½e)	28	59⅜	58⅝	59	
Beth Steel pf 7	1	118½	118½	118½	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅜	+ ¼
Blw & Decker 1.60	1	18	18	18	
Blaw-Knox .60g	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane2g	29	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 1e	1	47	47	47	+1¼
Bon Ami B 2½a †	10	49⅛	49¼	49⅛	— ⅛
Bond Strs 2	7	35	34½	34½	— ⅞
Borden Co .40 e	8	29⅜	29½	29⅜	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	13	35¾	35½	35½	— ¼
Boston & Maine	3	4½	3⅞	4½	+ ⅜
Bower Roll B ⅛ge	3	40	39¾	39¾	+1¼
Brainiff Airw .60	31	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Briggs Mfg 2	12	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers ½e	2	44½	44	44½	+1
Bklyn Un Gas ½ge	34	17⅛	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
Brunswk-Balke ¼a	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	10	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg5.5pf5 †	70	56¼	55½	55⅞	— ⅜
Buffalo Forge 45e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
Bullard Co ½e	1	20	19⅞	20	+ ½
Bulova Watch 2	1	32	32	32	
Burl Mills (.40e)	2	28½	28⅜	28½	
Bush Term .20g	3	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	
Bush T Bpf 4¼k †	50	48⅞	48⅜	48½	— ¼
Butler Bros (.15e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Byrd Add Ma .20e	10	12¾	12⅜	12¾	
Butte C & Z ¼ag	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	1	14	14	14	
Byron Jack ¼e	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Calif Pack 1½g	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
Callahan Z-Lead	5	¾	¾	¾	
Calumet Hec .85g	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Campbell Wy1¼ag	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Can Dry Ale 1½g	*3	24¾	23½	23½	
Can Sou Ry 5	10	38	37¾	38	
Canad Pacific 1.5e	54	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
Cannon Mills 2	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅜
Cap Adm of 3 †	10	46¼	46¼	46¼	
Care C&O 5 †	80	99¾	99¾	99½	— ¾
Carpenter Stl ½ge	4	30½	30½	30½	
Carriers&Gen ¼ag	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Case (JI) Co	19	56	55	56	+ ¾
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	46¾	46⅛	46⅞	
Celanese Cp ½pf*	29	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	120	120	120	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	123	123	123	+ ⅞
Celotex Corp ⅛	6	11¾	11¼	11¼	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	60	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½a	10	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ½
Cen. Ill Ltpf4¼a †	10	108	108	108	— ¼
Cent R R N J	30	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
CentVioletaSug 1g	10	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
Cerro de Pas ¾ge	12	32¾	32½	32½	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cert-teed 6 pf †	40	60½	60	60	—1
Champ Pap & F 1	*4	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅞
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	50	111⅞	111¼	111¾	— ⅜
Checker Cab	2	30	30	30	+1
Ches & Ohio 3	15	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill ¼ag	10	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A2.50g	28	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	12	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4½k	25	23¾	23	23¾	+ ⅞
Chi Mill Or .15e	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	16	80¾	79⅝	80¾	+1
City I&F 1.20	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
City Stores	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	5	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
Clett Peabody 2	6	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	4	112¼	112	112	
Coca-Cola A 3	†100	66	65	65	—1
Colgate-P-P ½ge	15	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik ¼ae	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Col & South	†590	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅞
Col & South 1pf	†680	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
Col & South 2pf	†70	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	16	16	16	
Colum B cast¼ 40e	8	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Colum B cast¼ 60e	4	38	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	183	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	8	79⅞	79	79⅜	+ ⅜
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	50	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ¼

Today's Sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	594,435
1944 volume to date	29,914,516
1943 volume to date	35,189,181

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colum Pict ½g	4	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Comi Credit 3	7	39¼	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	12	42	41	42	+1
Comi Solv .60g	23	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Com'wlth&South	34	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Com & So pf 4½g	19	85½	84½	85½	+1½
Con Ed 1.40	37	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ¾g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Conpoleum-Nairal	5	23	22⅞	23	
Consol Cigar 2e	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Con Cig prp6½ş †	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ⅜
Cons Copper .20g	22	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
Cons Edison 1.60	66	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	104¾	104⅜	104¾	
Cons Film Ind	15	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Cons F Ind pf 1g	6	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries .60	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Cons Nat Gas	29	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee ½e	110	13¾	14⅜	14⅜	+1⅜
Cons Vul pf 1¼k	16	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+1⅜
Consol'n Coal	10	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Container Co 1a	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ş †	90	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Cont Can ¼e	14	35⅛	34½	35⅛	+ ¾
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	45	44¾	45	
Cont Motors .15e	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cont Oil Del .30e	14	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ⅛
Cont Steel ¼e	4	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Cooper Bess 1½g	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¾
CopperweldSti .80	13	12½	12	12¼	+ ½
Corn Exch 2.40	†200	47	46⅞	47	+ ½
Corn Prod 2.60	4	56¾	56⅛	56¾	
Cornell-D E .20e	6	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
Coty Internatn	1	3	3	3	
Crane Co 1g	20	19½	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	60	106¾	106	106¾	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Crown Zeller ¼ae	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	1	28	28	28	
Crown Zel pf5 †	30	99½	99⅛	99⅛	
Crucible Steel 3g	12	31	30⅜	31	+ ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	76⅜	76	76⅜	+1⅛
Cuba R R pf	†1200	23¼	23	23¼	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	51	12⅜	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	4	26½	26	26½	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	87	6¼	5¾	6	
Curtis Pub pf5g †	30	114	113½	114	+1½
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	4	44	42¾	42¾	—1¼
Curtiss-Wright 3g	37	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	3	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Cutler Ham 1¼ae	1	23	23	23	
Davison Chem 1g	1	14	14	14	
Decca Records 1a	14	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	17	38⅝	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	79	23⅜	22	23¼	+1⅛
Del Lack&West	42	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
Detroit Ed .30e	55	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
Devoe&Ray A 1	†100	33½	33	33½	+ ½
Diam T Mot 1¼g	9	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	3	29	29	29	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ½ag	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ş †	60	44¾	44½	44½	— ⅛
Doehler D C 1⅞g	4	35⅜	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	14	22⅜	22	22⅜	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	25	55½	54½	55½	+1¾
Dow Chem 3	3	121½	121¼	121½	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 2g	7	30⅜	30	30	— ⅜
Dunhill Int	11	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
Duplan Corp .80g	5	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
duPont de N4¼ag	15	140	139¼	140	+1
Eagle P Ld .60g	18	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	14	28⅛	27½	28⅛	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	161	161	161	
Eaton Mfg 3	2	43	43	43	— ⅛
East Kodak pf6 †	30	178	178	178	
EldoBrosStrs .80a	6	18	18⅞	18	
El&Mus Ind .06e	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ¼ae	5	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
Electric Boat ¼e	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
El Power & Lt	16	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt 6 pf	5	.8¼	.7	E8½	+1½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	16	92⅜	91	92⅜	+ ⅜
El Storage Bat 2	3	42¾	42⅛	42¾	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	5	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
Endicott-John 3	1	60½	60½	60½	
Endic John pf 4 †	170	104½	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	98	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †310		95	94½	95	+ ½
EPS$5½pf5½z †	50	97	97	97	+ ½
Eng P S $6pf6 †	60	97¾	.7	97	—1⅜
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Erie RR 1g	15	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
Erie RR ct 1g	65	12½	11¾	12⅜	+ ½
Erie RR pf A 5	6	54½	54⅛	54½	+ ⅜
Eureka V Cl 1½e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Evans Products	6	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.80	8	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ½
FairbanksMorsela	2	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ½
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	18	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6 †	10	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
Fed M & S ½e	6	20½	20¾	20⅜	— ⅛
Fed Mogul 1	4	18¾	18½	18¾	
Fed MotTruck .40	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Federat D Strs ⅜ge	2	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Ferro Enam ¼ae	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Fig P F Im 1.60a	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅜
Firestone T&R ⅜ae	10	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
Firest T&R pf 6	2	105⅞	105¾	105⅞	+ ⅜
FirstNatStrs 2½g	3	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅜
Flintkote .90g	6	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
Flintkotepf4½g †	60	105¾	105½	105½	— ¼
Florence Stove 2	2	35	35	35	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	6	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ¼
FollansbeeStl pf	†120	52	51¾	52	+1¼
Food Mach 1¾ag	3	55¾	55½	55¾	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	13	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
FostWhSpf 1½ş †	60	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	12	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	2	32¼	32¼	32¾	
Fruehauf Tra .40e	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
Fruehauf T pf5	†20	107	107	107	—1
Gabriel Co .20g	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	6	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	
Gai Wood Ind .40	14	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Gaylord Cont ⅛ae	5	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
Gen Am Inv 1g	8	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	107	107	107	
Gen Am Trans ⅝ae	5	45¾	45½	45¾	— ⅛
Gen Baking .15e	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Baking pf8 †	10	145	145	145	
Gen Bronze .60g	3	9½	9⅛	9½	
Gen Cable	9	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	13½	12⅞	13	
Gen Cigar (1)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	53	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	7	42	41½	42	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ş †	30	115	114½	114½	
Gen G & El A	11	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Gen Mills5pf5 †	10	130	130	130	—1
Gen Motors ⅜ae	49	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	1	128	128	128	
Gen Out Advert	16	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	20¼	19⅞	20	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .40	7	7⅜	7¼	7½	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼ag	5	22⅜	22	22⅜	
Gen Real & Util	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	2	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼ae	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Gen S C pf 1¾ak †	40	86	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	2	24	24	24	
Gen T&R 1g	3	20¾	20½	20⅝	
Gen T&R pf 4½ş †	40	100	100	100	— ⅜
GilletteSafR .70a	8	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Gilliett Saf R pf 5	2	79	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros 5bpf6	2	87	86	86	—1
Glidden Co .30e	1	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F 2g	18	42¾	42	42¾	+ ⅜
Goodyear T&R ½ae	78	40	28¾	40	+1⅞
GoodyearT&R pf 5	5	108¾	108¼	108¾	+ ⅜
Grth Hosiery ½ag	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	7	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Granby ConM .45e	7	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
GraniteCS .52½g	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	1	35	35	35	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	67	31¼	30¼	31¼	+ ⅞
Gt West Sug 2	4	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
Green H L 2a	3	45	45	45	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	11	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
GruenAircEn 1½ag	3	12	12	12	
Guantan Sugar	1	4	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf	†120	126½	125	126	+1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	12	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob of 5g	10	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	5	45⅜	45	45⅜	+ ⅛
Hack Wpf4l¼ş †	10	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Hall WF Print 1a	2	16	16	16	

Average Price of 60 Stocks			
By the Associated Press			
Monday	50.9	Prev. day	50.9
Month ago	50.9	Year ago	44.9
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
HannaM45pf5 †	20	1u71½	107½	107½	— ⅜
Harb-Walker 1	7	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust ¼ae	9	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	15	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	40	101	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
Heinz G W pf7 †	10	160¼	160¼	160¼	
Hercules Motor 1	6	26	26¼	25¾	— ½
Hershey Choc 2	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ¼
Holland Furn 2	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Hollander&Son¼e	1	1b	1b	16	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar pf 7 †	20	116	116	116	+1¾
Homestake Min	6	41½

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	10
American Hardware Co	28½	30½
American Manufacturing	41¼	44¼
American Manufac $ pf	88¼	..
American Wringer Co	7¾	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	34¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	47¾	47
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27¼	29¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	3¼	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅜	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21⅜	24¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104⅛	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5¾	6½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13¼	16⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $3 pf	71½	..
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	18⅜	20¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¼	37
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	32¾	35¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	32	34¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	15¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31	33¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26¼
Draper Corporation	67¾	70¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	17¾
Eastern Corporation	7⅜	8¾
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅞	20¾
Exolon Co	7⅜	9½
Family Finance Inc	10⅜	12
Family Finance pf A	23¾	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¼	46¼
Fruit of the Loom	33	35¼
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17¼
General Machinery	21¾	24
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9¼
Gould Wernter Company	38	41
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	10½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89¾	93¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¾	..
Grenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	9¼	10½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	26½	27¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17¾	19
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	31½	33½
International Machine Tool	10⅜	11¾
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8⅜	9⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅞	20½
Landers Frary & Clark	34½	36½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	8¾	9⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	45¾	48¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	59¾	63
Merck & Co	40¼	43½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109	113
Merrimack Manufacturing	43¾	48
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	63¾	68¼
Metal & Thermit Corp	20½	22⅜
Millers Falls Company	9¾	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	9⅜
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	64¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33¾	37
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	73¾	77¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29½	31⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5¾
National Shirt Shops	12⅞	14⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58¾	60¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	44¾	48
Nicholson File Company	35	37½
Nonquitt Mills	31¼	34½
Ohio Finance	8¾	10¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38¼	41¼
Parker Appliance	12⅜	14⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28	30¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	37¾	40¾
Submarine Signal Co	28¾	28¾
Tampax Inc	5¼	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	3
United Elastic Corp	15¾	17¾
*U S Envelope Company	60¾	65¼
*U S Envelope Co 7 pf	113½	118½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	70	74
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¼	25¾
Warner & Swasey Co	8¼	10¼
Warren Bros Class B	33¼	36¼
Warren Bros Class C	9¾	10⅝
West Point Manufacturing	44	47
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¼	11½

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¼	....
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	106¾	108¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	101¾	103¼
Green Mtn Power	3½	1963	103¼	105¼
Narragansett El	3½	1966	108¼	110¾
Savannah El & Pr	5	1957	104¾	....
Springfield G & El	5	1957	104¾	....
St Joseph RLH&P	4½	1947	101¾	....
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107¾	109¼

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	102¾	106¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	108¾	112¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	90¾	94¼
Central Pwr & Light 7pf	112¼	116¼
General Water G&E $3 pf	44¼	46¾
Jamaica Water Supply	30¾	33
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105¾	....
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¾	103¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	102½	106½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¾	107¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¾	115¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	8¾	....
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30	32¼
No States Power Del 6 pf	68¼	71¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	74¼	77¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	111½	115½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	102¾	105¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	99¾	103¼
Public Service Colo	24½	26
Public Service Ind	17	18½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	101¼	104¾
Public Service Okla $ pf	106¾	110¾
Rochester Gas & El $ pf	102¼	106¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¼	109¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12¾	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18¾	20¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	....
Tampa Electric Co	23¾	25¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15⅛	16⅞

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	25	....
Brockton Gas Light	8⅛	9⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	14⅞	16⅜
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	106½	....
Conn Light & Power	41¼	43¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	23⅞	25⅞
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅜	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	23	....
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¼	41
Green Mountain Power pf	76¾	80¾
Hartford Electric Light	48¾	51¾
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	14¼	15⅞
Holyoke Water Power	18⅜	18¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	29	....
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	80	84
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅛	18½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¾	35¼
Narragansett Elec pf	45½	50
N E Gas & Electric $3.50 pf	25¾	27¾
N E Power Assn $ pf	54¼	58¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	104¾	108¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	97¼	99¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	36	38½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	35⅛	37¾
Newport Electric	21½	....
Providence Gas	79¾	84¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	109¼	114¼
R I Pub Serv pf	32½	35
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8½
Springfield Gas Light	19⅞	21¾
Western Mass Companies	23½	25¼

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of Every Description

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New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	22⅝	23⅝
Bank of New York (14)	393	405
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48⅝	50⅝
Brooklyn Trust (4)	89	94
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	98	101½
Chase National (1.40)	37⅛	39⅛
Chemical Bank&Tr (1.80)	47⅝	49⅝
Commercial (1.80)	46	48½
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	19½	21
Corn Exchange Bank&Tr (2.40)	46¾	49
Empire Trust (3)	75⅞	79⅝
First National N Y (80)	1545	1585
Guaranty Trust (12)	306	313
Irving Trust (.60)	14⅝	15⅝
Kings County (80)	1490	....
Lawyers Trust (1)	38	39
Manufacturers Trust (2)	48⅝	50⅝
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	80¾	82¾
National City (1)	35⅝	37⅝
New York Trust (3½)	80	84
Public (1½)	35¼	37¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	5½	6⅝
United States (80a)	1425	1470

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (18)	1300	....
First National (2)	47	49½
Merchants National (12)	307	327
†New England Trust (30)	1400	....
National Rockland (2)	50	55
National Shawmut (1)	24¾	26⅝
Pilgrim Trust (8)	195	....
Second National (4)	125	132
†State Street Trust (8)	265	....
United States Trust (.50)	8⅞	10¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	15⅝	17⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	62

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	47¾	50¼
Continental Illinois (4)	91½	93½
First National Chicago (10)	222	227
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	34¾	37⅛

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51¾	53¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35¾	37½
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
American Casualty Company	11⅞	13¼
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅛
American Insurnce Newrk (1½a)	14½	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¾	54¾
American Reserve	14⅝	16
American Surety (2½)	58	60½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	525	550
Camden Fire (1)	21⅜	22⅞
City of New York (½e)	17¾	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	43¼	45¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37½	40
Federal (1.40)	43	46½
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	59½	63½
Fireman Fund (SF) (⅔)	81	85
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¼	14⅜
Franklin Fire (1a)	24½	26½
General Reinsurance (2)	45½	48½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (.60)	41	43½
Globe & Republic (½)	9¼	10¾
Great American Insurance (1.20)	26¾	28½
Hanover (1.20)	25⅝	27⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¼	101¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¾	46¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	27⅜	29⅝
Homestead (¾e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance CoNorthAmerican2½a	79½	82
Jersey Insurance New York 1.80	39¾	42¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	8¾
Maryland Casualty	8½	9¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	66	69½
Merchants&MfrsofNew York (.40)	5⅞	7
MerchantsFireAssociation (1½a)	46⅝	48⅝
National Fire (2)	54	57
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7¼
National Union (3a)	177	187
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	25⅝	27⅝
New Brunswick (1½)	27⅞	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	12⅝	14⅜
North River (1)	21½	23¼
Northeast Insurance	5¼	6
Northern (3a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire (5)	100½	105½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	80½	84½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15⅞	16¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅞	36¾
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼g)	4⅞	6¼
Republic Insurance Co Tex (1.20)	26⅞	28⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22	24
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	281	291
Seaboard Surety (1a)	46½	48¾
Security (1.40)	34⅝	36⅝
Springfield (4½a)	119½	125
Standard Accident	62¾	66½
Travelers (16)	493	508
United States Fid & Guaran (1a)	38⅝	40⅝
United States Fire (2)	44¾	47½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	67½	72½
Westchester (1.20a)	29¾	32½

a Also extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.30	3.61
Amerex Holding	24.25	25.125
American Business Shares	3.38	3.67
Axe Hough Stk Fund	13.38	14.39
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.57	104.78
Boston Fund	16.54	17.78
Broad Street Investing	26.80	28.97
Bulock Fund	14.51	15.90
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.30	29.35
Chemical Fund	9.36	10.13
Christiana Securities Co	2275.00	2400.00
Commodity Corp	9.20	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	37.25	40.25
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.78	22.32
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.40	13.31
Equitable Invest Corp	28.82	31.10
Equity Corp $3 pf	33.00	35.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.09	19.48
Fund Investors Inc	21.36	23.41
General Capital	31.80	34.19
General Investors Trust	5.20	6.60
Group Securities Inc Fully Admin Shares	6.87	7.50
Railroad Shares	3.63	4.00
Steel Shares	4.14	4.59
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.45	21.99
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.87	.95
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.13
*Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked		
B-1	28.97	S-1	20.11
B-2	30.77	S-2	13.58
B-3	21.13	S-3	10.56
B-4	11.06	S-4	4.65
K-1	17.87	K-2	20.47

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	90.60	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.50	....
Maryland Fund	4.30	4.90
Mass Invest Tr	20.58	22.13
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.06	10.82
Mutual Invest	10.43	11.40
Nation Wide Voting	1.22	1.35
New England Fund	12.05	12.94
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.25	21.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.54
Putnam Fund	13.44	14.45
Quarterly Income Shares	6.20	6.70
Railway & Light Sec	13.125	14.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.24	3.56
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.38	91.18
Spencer Trask Fund	13.64	14.54
State Street Invest	79.80	83.74
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.80
Wellington Fund	16.08	17.67

Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod. ac mod	2.61	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.55	....
Diversified Tr C	3.38	....
Diversified Tr D	5.36	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.38	5.31
Nation Wide Sec	3.85	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.375	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.01	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.01	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.52	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.19	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.32	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.10	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	....

Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.25	2.625
First Boston Corp	27.25	29.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡ Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	108½	113½
Liberty Aircraft	11⅛	12¼
Piper Aircraft	4⅜	5⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7½	8¾

Gruen Watch Raises Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Gruen Watch Co. declared a dividend of 30 cents a share on the common stock, payable March 25 to holders of record March 10, an increase of 5 cents over the quarterly dividend of 25 cents.

Wall St. Amused at Wallace's Ideas on Political Economy

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Speculators in Wall Street are doing considerable speculating these days about the raw materials that go into the economic philosophy being so volubly aired by Henry Wallace up and down the land these days. There is considerable wrath in the Street at Mr. Wallace, but it is somewhat different from Mr. Wallace's wrath at Wall Street. It is not as verbose, as vague, or as tepid, and it is touched slightly with amusement. The thought is that this is the Vice-President's way of running for office, and it is rather strained.

There is interest, however, in Mr. Wallace's thinking as a political economist—or, "how does he get that way."

Against All Economic Sins

There is no denying the soundness of the Vice-President's philosophical goals. He is against all the known economic sins, and in favor of all the fashionable economic virtues. He is for full production and for full employment; and the company of those who favor these, with or without fingers crossed, has become almost insufferably crowded.

He is against scarcity economics in the abstract, and so is everybody else, and vigorously in favor of the common man, a rather vague term which, since no normal man or woman is in the habit of thinking of himself as "common," presumably means the voter—a person whom everybody is in favor of particularly in election years.

The Vice-President is also in favor of the traditions of all great Americans, including Lincoln and Jefferson, though his Springfield remarks about Lincoln's favoring persons over dollars are somewhat of a solecism since in Lincoln's day the war-time laws were much more harshly administered against persons and gently against property than today, while Jefferson never referred to the American political system as a democracy but as a republic. Mr. Wallace is also in favor of a much longer bill of rights than the one embodied in the Constitution of the United States (of America), which nobody can deny would be a good thing.

Nevertheless there is an otherworldly unreality about the Wallace ideals which puzzles listeners here. He attacks corporations but he says he means only those "large groups in international affairs whose objectives are the control of governments," which is vague. He attacked the "stooges of Wall Street" at a time when most of them were out selling for the Fourth War Loan and, incidentally, doing a better job of it than the War Savings staff whose difficult task it is to sell E bonds to "the common man."

Doesn't Define His Terms

He attacks "American fascists" without defining his terms, although the Supreme Court has ruled that to call a man a "fascist" who by no common usage can be properly so described is not libelous. He attacks the "plundering" railroads for reducing the South to a "colonial status" though 30 per cent of the railroad mileage of the country has been under trustees for a decade, railroad rates have been under ICC control for a generation, and the South is experiencing a tremendous wartime industrial boom while Southerners say its development was retarded under the prewar New Deal.

He expresses philosophical concern lest the country suffer from "Big Labor" and "Big Agriculture" as he thinks it suffers from Big Business but it is not clear who he means by these first two phrases unless it is the American Federation of Labor and the American Farm Bureau.

The clue to these strange Wallaceisms seems to be not in the fact that the Vice-President is running for renomination and conjuring up whatever ghosts and straw men will help his cause. Mr. Wallace is more sincere than that. The cue seems to be that in the background of his thinking, the Vice-President's reach has exceeded his grasp.

He has reached the point where he realizes that real philosophers think in terms of ideas and not persons; but he has not grasped this point and made it the basis of his thinking. So, starting with a few elemental concepts of good and evil, he had personalized them into vague and shadowy embodiments. By this pseudo-philosophical dualism he has divided the forces of this world into black and white and divided the community into sheep and goats and, of course, he is on the side of the sheep and against the goats.

The Sheep and the Goats

Thus the whole confused world of American society is reduced to utmost ideological simplicity, the simplicity of sheep and goats or black and white, or good and bad, true believers and infidels, elect and damned. All to the good, on the one hand, are farmers, laborers, the property-less, the common people, and the submerged tenth or third or "other-half" or have-nots. All to the bad are capitalists, big business, hard-headed business men, reactionaries, predatory, plundering railroad magnates, vested (property) interests, monopolists, isolationists, Wall Street, American fascists, cartels, abusers of patents, high-tariff advocates, trusts, investment bankers, stock market operators, "large groups in international affairs whose objectives are the control of governments," and so on.

Distinctions among these groups, in this elementary pattern of thinking, are of little importance. Of major importance is the conflict between the two groups.

This follows the general line of Veblenian economics, in which the key invidious word was "predatory" and only business men were predatory.

If there is any truth to this idea that the Vice-President has personalized economic sin, it goes far to explain otherwise inexplicable aspects of his philosophy.

It may explain why, in talking of economic error ("scarcity economics") the Vice-President does not mention featherbedding by labor nor the little pigs nor the world wheat cartel he encouraged, nor the more recent laws by which farmers were required to destroy their surplus wheat. These, if considered, are considered on the ground that to understand all is to forgive all.

Inflammatory Declarations

It also helps to explain the frequency with which the Vice-President has to explain himself afterward, as in the recent case where he explained that 95 to 98 per cent of business was not among the goats—a rather large percentage in the opinion of people in frequent contact with business men.

And it helps to explain his tendency toward such inflammatory declarations as "We're going to have a glorious fight" and "The inevitable conflict is here, now—not tomorrow," which, though the latter has a most uncomfortable connotation of civil war to those who remember its historic origin just before the War of the States, is nevertheless an almost inevitable corollary of a dualistic or black-and-white economic philosophy.

And lastly it explains the otherwise bewildering changes in the Wallace philosophy, as for instance between the time when he branded economic dumping as "giving away American soil fertility" and the time he sponsored the 36-cent export subsidy on American wheat, or between the time he opposed "a stick in every field" as a farm program and the time he put the stick there himself as Secretary of Agriculture. What the sheep do is good, or at least pardonable and necessary, but what the goats do is scarcity economics and predatory and not so good, and Mr. Wallace is very strongly against it.

The Week in Wall Street

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week acted almost like two stock markets—one for industrials, and one for rails. The latter, in bursts of strength, went on up to new highs for the bull market that started in April, 1942. And along with the rails went the utilities, also up into new high levels. The excellent market for rail equities also pulled up the railroad bond market to the highest levels in many years. But among the sluggish industrials, the coal-mining shares were about the only group that showed any strength.

This disparity between industrials and rails has led some chart readers to conclude that the whole market is due to turn downward (i. e., because the industrials won't "confirm" the rails). But other professional guessers say there's nothing to this idea at all, because you just have to give the industrials time enough to get through that difficult "resistance level" round 138 on the Dow-Jones averages. These little differences of opinion are what make a stock market interesting.

War May Be Extended

One explanation of the sluggishness of the industrials is the big questionmark of the coming cross-Channel invasion. No market, it is argued, could show general strength until the outcome of such a venture is certain. On the other hand, one explanation of the strength in the rails is given as the lengthening out of expectations of when the war will end. As "Barron's" pointed out last week, both aircraft shares and "home rails" have been going up in London. Both groups are "war babies."

The Baruch-Hancock report was published too late in the week to be an important market influence. Its publication, however, is one of the most bullish Washington events in many a month. It is specifically aimed at creating a transition and postwar "atmosphere in which private initiative and resourcefulness can again take hold."

Despite the initial criticism from some Congressmen on the ground that it gives too much to the Executive—a criticism which further analysis may prove picayune—it is obviously due for a far heartier response from Congress than the report of the National Resources Planning Board sent to Congress last Spring which covered much the same ground but in a much different way.

The report calls for the advance preparation by Congress of a tax plan to be put in effect on X-Day which would stimulate re-employment by lowering taxes rather than by a reversion to pump-priming. The bill provides a whole "kit of tools" for getting the government out of business as soon as possible after the war, and calls for more emphasis on "industry advisory commitees" in the transition.

Fourth Loan Over the Top

The Fourth War Loan went over the top to become "by all odds the most successful drive the Treasury has ever conducted," with the help of a little explaining. Sales through the official closing date were only $191,000,000 over the official goal of $14,000,000,000, but the total may be lifted to $16,250,000,000 by the end of February. Individual sales, which fell well below goal, may be similarly lifted. "E" bond sales were similarly below quota but may make the grade by Leap Year's Day and, anyway, probably 60,000,000 separate pieces were sold compared with 52,500,000 in the Third War Loan.

The average purchase was smaller due to more extensive efforts to reach the lower-income brackets and due also to the discouragement of bank loans for bond purchasers. Bank credit expansion in this drive is estimated at only $2,000,000,000 against around $5,000,000,000 during the previous drive. The Fifth War Loan will probably come in May or June.

Sure enough, the designing and drafting departments of the Wall Street law factories are working overtime on underwriting agreements which will pass muster with Anti-Trust Division and still provide a good working instrument for launching new issues.

H. F.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 23

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.00	Bigel-Banf pf	115	115	115	115
6.75	Bos & Alb	108½	108¼	108½	107¾
2.00	Bos Edison	34	33⅝	34	33⅞
5.00	Bos Elev	72	71½	72	71¾
.40a	Bos Mer&Trav	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
..	B&M pr pf	33	31¾	33	32
..	B&M A pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
..	Bos & M at B pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
.75d	Copper Range	6	5¾	6	6
..	E Gas & Fuel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
.75a	E Gas & F pf	36½	36½	36½	36
..	E Mass St Ry	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
10.00c	E M RR 1st pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103
..	E Mss RR pf B	75	75	75	75
..	East Mass A	19½	19	19½	19
2.50a	Hath Bak pf	80	80	80	80
.30d	Lamson	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
..	Mass Util Assoc	90c	90c	90c	1
..	Narr Rat Asso	8½	8½	8½	8½
8.75a	N E Tel & Tel	105½	105½	105½	105½
..	North Butte	40c	40c	40c	35c
6.00	Nor RR (NH)	101	101	101	100½
..	Suburb Elec	3¾	3¾	3¾	3
.40a	Torrington	33½	33	33½	33
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71¼	71	71¼	71¼
2.00a	Warren S D	21	21	21	21¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 36

Gains and Losses

The tax laws provide a special set of rules for figuring the gain or loss resulting from the sale or exchange of securities and other property which is held for profit or investment. Although these rules are extremely technical, only a comparatively small percentage of taxpayers are affected by them.

Persons having this type of transactions must fill in a separate form called Schedule B, and file it along with the tax return Form 1040. Short Form 1040A may not be used by these taxpayers.

These transactions include gain or loss from the sale or exchange of property held for profit or investment, or used in the taxpayer's business, but not a part of the stock in trade. Such transactions may occur in real estate, or other tangible property, such as store fixtures or plant machinery and equipment, or such personal possessions as a car or household goods.

The law requires gains or losses to be reported according to the nature of the transaction, and two separate entries are provided in item 6 of Form 1040 for this purpose: (a) net gain (or loss) from sale or exchange of capital assets, (b) net gain (or loss) from sale or exchange of property other than capital assets.

A distinction is made between capital assets and "other than capital assets." The latter includes primarily property subject to the allowance for depreciation, and land used in the trade or business and held for more than six months where losses from sale or involuntary conversion of such property exceed the gains. If gains from the sale or involuntary conversion of property subject to the allowance for depreciation and land used in the trade or business, and held for more than six months, exceed the losses, the transactions are treated in the same manner as a sale of capital assets, and if the gains do not exceed the losses, they are treated in the same manner as a sale of ordinary assets (other than capital assets).

On property classified as "other than capital assets" the full amount of the gain (or loss) from sale or exchange is taken into the income account in item 6(b) of the return Form 1040, and an explanation of the transaction is shown in Schedule B.

In transactions in capital assets, such as nondepreciable property, and securities, the amount of gain or loss taken into the income account, in item 6(a), is subject to certain limitations. For such property held for not more than six months, the entire amount of the net gain or loss is considered in arriving at the net amount to be shown, while for property held more than six months, only one-half of the net gain or loss is considered. The combined net gain is entered in item 6(a) of the return. If, however, the result is a net loss, then the amount which may be entered is limited to the net loss, or to $1,000, or to the amount of the taxpayer's net income from other sources, whichever is the smallest.

Borg-Warner Obtains $50 Million V. T. Loan

CHICAGO (AP)—Borg-Warner Corporation has arranged a $50,000,000 "Victory Termination" (VT) Loan providing credit reserves for use during and after the war, C. S. Davis, president, announced.

The credit, which extends through Dec. 31, 1946, was negotiated through the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, which acted as agent for 12 leading banks in Chicago, New York, and Detroit.

Avers Nations

'Pics to Be Given Banner For Winning League Title

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The season isn't over yet and nobody knows just how many more games are left to be played, but as of today the Boston Olympics are the Eastern Hockey League champions for 1943-44.

In token of this championship, League President Tom Lockhart has ordered a large banner, done in the Olympics' red-white-and-blue regimentals, which will be presented sometime before the close of the season and which will be hung with due ceremony in the rafters at Boston Garden.

The Olympics now are so far ahead in the circuit race that not even a team on horseback could catch them. Yesterday they added to their point total by defeating New York Rovers 7-3 in Madison Square Garden, and the victory was their sixth in a row in their latest winning streak and their 32d in 34 league games this winter.

Fuel for Discussion

Whether this present club is the best the Olympics have ever had will prove fuel for discussion for years to come, but there is no question that they are setting up the best record in the organization's history. In fact their record is the best in the history of the Eastern League and should compare favorably with the best ever seen in organized hockey.

In the Eastern circuit the best previous mark was hung up by the Atlantic City Sea Gulls in 1933-34, the club which had Ted Frazier in goal, Ty Andersen on defense and such forwards as Herb Foster, Bunny McKillop, and Ray Levier. That team won 19, lost three, and tied one. They were so far ahead that they did not even play the last game on their schedule.

Crescents' Record

The following year the Crescents, with the Colvilles, Alex Shibicky, Muzz Patrick, Bert Gardiner, and Joe Cooper, won 15, lost five, and tied one, and then waltzed through the play-offs with an 8-1 record. Neither of these teams, however, won 17 in a row as did the Olympics during the middle of this season, and the Olympics as yet have lost only two games while playing a much longer schedule.

The 'Pics should be able to go the rest of the year without being beaten, unless the Bruins raid their ranks too often. This week they have taken Clarence Schmidt, who reports for tomorrow night's exhibition game in Ottawa, and Tommy Brennan, who will play against Canadiens in Montreal Saturday night. With Bill Cowley due to return next Tuesday against Toronto here, and Russ Kopak expected back in action shortly, however, these two boys may be returned to the Olympics. They may miss only the club's next two games—with Brooklyn at the Arena Saturday and Sunday evenings.

Meanwhile the 'Pics are looking ahead to the play-offs for the United States Amateur Hockey Association championship, which begin immediately the Eastern League finishes its season and which will involve the four league teams. In addition, the Curtis Bay Coast Guard Cutters may also compete, for although they dropped out of the circuit they still have paid their association dues and are therefore eligible.

Dates for the play-offs will probably be set at a meeting in New York tomorrow. There is a possibility that several of the games involving teams other than the 'Pics may be played at the Garden here, for the ice goes out of Madison Square Garden for good on March 19.

Also due for discussion at the meeting is the proposed trip to California for the play-off champions. On the West Coast a series would be played with the Pacific Coast League titleholders.

Bentley Scores Five Points As Hawks Move Up

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	28	4	7	63	171	84
Detroit	20	14	5	45	166	133
Toronto	19	18	4	42	175	146
Chicago	17	18	4	38	142	152
Boston	16	20	4	36	175	197
New York	6	31	2	14	132	249

Result Feb. 22

Chicago 8, New York 4.

By the Associated Press

Doug Bentley rapped home four goals and contributed an assist last night as he paced the Chicago Black Hawks to an 8-to-4 victory over the New York Rangers and to undisputed possession of fourth place in the National Hockey League. The Hawks now have 38 points to 36 for the Boston Bruins.

Despite Bentley's one-man performance the Rangers delighted a crowd of 10,201 at Madison Square Garden by staying very much in the game until the Hawks rang up five goals in succession in the last period.

There were several freak goals. For instance Earl Siebert, Chicago defenseman, batted the puck into his own net once while making a grab at the flying disc. Ranger Goalie Ken McAuley and Defenseman Bob Dill returned this favor by bumping into each other at the Ranger net, carrying the puck into the cage.

Al Palazzari, playing his first game for the Rangers since he was let go by the Boston Bruins, scored on his very first play in a blue shirt. He just happened to be in place for an easy shot when the puck dropped in front of the net.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—George Trautman, Jack Zeller, and Warren Giles, the professional committee to look into high school baseball, might do worse than take a good look at the Illinois State high school tournament next spring . . . Its entry of 88 teams isn't big for a State the size of Illinois, but reports from Peoria, where Coach Dick Baxter originated the event, say there's plenty of enthusiasm and the committee might spread it to other states . . . In fact, one of the big attractions for the kids is the presence of major-league scouts at the finals . . . The tourney was only started in 1940, but the finals, played at Oak Park and Cicero the past two years, draw crowds of 5,000 or more . . . Today's report on basketball's scoring leaders: Sam Trombatore of Loyola of the South has scored 383 points in 15 games for an average of 25.5 points a game against major competition.

* * *

One reason for listening carefully to the story that Sammy Baugh will be the next coach of the Redskins is the report that Turk Edwards, another possible choice, isn't any too popular with the Washington players . . . Back in 1890, a pitcher who won 22 games for the Cleveland National Leaguers but lost 31, was named, most appropriately, Tom Beatin . . . Marine Capt. Harold O. Spears, former Ohio University football ace, bagged his 14th Zero over Rabaul early this month . . . Given the time and the players, Florida should see some good football next fall with Lieut. Comdr. Mal Elward holding down the post as athletic officer at the Deland Naval Air Station, Lieut. Emerson (Spike) Nelson at the Melbourne Station and Lieut. Ray (Bear) Wolf at the Miami Air Station.

'Mirror Twins'

AAFTC Photo

Former Northeastern Stars

Sergeant William F. Carroll (left) and his "mirror twin," Private First Class Robert M. Carroll, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Carroll of Belmont, were reunited recently at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, basic-training center No. 1 of the Army Air Forces Training Command, after many months in service. Both were outstanding middle-distance runners before donning khaki, and attended Belmont High and Northeastern.

Carroll Twins Together At Jefferson Barracks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Mo.—A pair of practically identical "mirror" twins who happen to be two of New England's outstanding middle distance runners and who were reunited recently at this basic training center of the AAF Training Command, were feted recently as the "two millionth visitor (s)" at the USO center in near-by St. Louis.

The twins, Sergt. William F. and Pfc. Robert M. Carroll, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Carroll of Belmont, Mass., shared the honor between them and were guests of the USO on an all-day tour of the city, which included a visit with Mayor Aloys Kaufmann, a tea dance, a dinner, the theater and a dance, all in the company of two attractive young USO hostesses, Myra and Marcia Kelly, twins of Lemay, Mo. In addition, they enjoyed a free and lengthy telephone call to their parents back in Massachusetts.

In Infantry

Sergeant Bill Carroll donned a uniform in April, 1942, and was sent to the infantry. His brother followed about a year later and was assigned to the Air Forces. It took a War Department ruling to get them together, but they finally made it last month. Bill was transferred to the Air Forces and sent to Jefferson Barracks in October. At that time Pfc. Bob was at Scott Field, Illinois, but he was transferred to Jefferson Barracks in January, and since that time the two have caused plenty of confusion in the 22nd Training Group, of which both are members.

Both twins attended Belmont High School and Northeastern University, and both represented the Boston Athletic Association in their spare time. Each has run the mile in about 4:15. The sergeant formerly held the New England A. A. U. 1,000-yard and mile championships, and is credited with a mile victory over Don Burnham of Dartmouth, the present intercollegiate champ for that distance. His brother, formerly New England intercollegiate half-mile champ, has scored wins over Gil Dodds and Billy Hulse, the latter having been recently credited with the fastest mile ever run by an American.

Bob a Lefty

The "mirror" part of their twin designation is explained by the fact that the sergeant does everything right-handed, while brother Bob is a southpaw, even in shooting. There, too, the twins are on a par. The sergeant qualified with the carbine with a sharpshooter's score of 167. Some weeks later his brother was on the same range and qualified with a score of—you guessed it—167.

During his last year at Northeastern, Robert was awarded the alumni trophy as the outstanding scholar-athlete. Two other brothers in the family are also in the Army. One, a lieutenant, is in England, and the other, a sergeant, is in California.

Statistically speaking the twins are 23 years old, six feet four inches tall and weigh 160 pounds each. They have no idea "where they go from here," but now that they have finally been reunited, they are hoping they will stay that way.

Past Season an Unusual One for Gridder Hutson

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 (AP)—Don Hutson, now on the Green Bay Packers' coaching staff, can look back on 1943 as the most unusual season in his record-crusted football career.

The slender pass receiving genius had to wait 14 years before experiencing the satisfaction of running a long way for a touchdown. On Nov. 14 against the Chicago Cardinals, Hutson intercepted a pass, cut to the sidelines for 15 yards, then zig-zagged down the center of the field like a rudderless boat. Finally he rammed into the end zone, 84 yards from his starting point.

Third Time

It was the third time in nine years of pro ball he had actually run for a touchdown, although he had counted 83 times—a National Football League life-time record—after snagging passes. It was the longest scoring run he ever had accomplished—in high school, with the University of Alabama or with the Packers.

In what probably was his final season as a player, Hutson received 47 passes—11 for touchdowns—last fall to win the receiving title for the third straight year and also made 117 points to win the scoring championship for the fourth time in a row. On Oct. 31 against New York he surprised even himself by tossing a 38-yard touchdown pass—the only one he ever threw.

Hutson was officially credited today with making 12 touchdowns last season, the same number as New York's Bill Paschal, the ball-carrying champion. But the Packer end won the scoring crown with a 45-point margin over Paschal by virtue of 36 successive conversions and three field goals. Harry Clark of the Chicago Bears was third in scoring with 60 points.

Extra Points

Bob Snyder of the Bears, Sid Luckman's understudy, set a new season record by kicking 39 extra points and a game record by booting eight against New York Nov. 14.

The league today certified four all-time records for Hutson—his 641 points in nine seasons, 83 touchdowns by passing, a total of 86 touchdowns in all, and the feat of scoring one or more points through 35 consecutive games. No one in league history has come within 36 touchdowns of matching his phenomenal mark.

There was more scoring in the league as a whole last year than ever before, the Bears setting the pace for the third straight season with an output of 303 points on 43 touchdowns, 39 extra points and two field goals.

Miler Dodds Heads New England Group

Headed by Gil Dodds, the New England A. A. A. U. will send a six-man delegation to the National A. A. U. indoor championships in New York, Feb. 26.

Dodds and Capt. Don Burnham of Dartmouth, indoor I. C. 4-A champion, will compete for the national mile title. Herb McKenley of Boston College in the 600, Ted Sparrow of Tufts in the hurdles, Bill Vessie of Dartmouth in the high jump, and Ralph King of Boston College in the dash will complete the squad.

Dodds won theindoor A. A. U. mile in '42, was runner-up last year. Vessie is unbeaten in '44 indoor jumping, with the season's top of 6ft. 7in.

Peacock Going

The Red Sox learned over the holiday that catcher Johnny Peacock expects to be in the Army within three weeks. Also, Mike Ryba and Leon Culberson have signed 1944 contracts.

Opening Postponed

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23 (AP)—Opening of the Mexican Baseball League has been postponed from March 2 to March 16, it has been announced.

Tribal Chief Classed 1-A By Military

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23 (AP)—Lou Boudreau, the Cleveland Indians' 26-year-old manager, may be the first major-league team pilot to be drafted in the present war.

"I'm ready to go—just like the rest of 'em," Lou said at Chicago after his reclassification to 1-A by his Harvey, Ill., draft board.

He has no idea how soon he will be called, the youngest of big league managers and one of the outstanding infielders, said today.

Leo Rejected

Leo Durocher, Brooklyn Dodgers' manager, was rejected in the spring, and the next youngest major league boss is Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox, who will be 38 in October.

Boudreau, who has led American League shortstops in fielding since 1940, his first full season in the majors, will be 27 in July. He is married and the father of two children. The Indians' manager came to the Tribe late in the 1939 season via Buffalo, to which he had been optioned. He became the youngest major league pilot when the took over the Indians in 1942.

Ray Mack's decision to remain on his war job, reported three weeks ago, and the possible drafting of Boudreau would break up what sports scribes have called the greatest double play combination in the major leagues. Last year, Boudreau set an American League record for participation in double plays.

Will Continue

At Chicago, the youthful pilot said earlier in speaking of the Indians' status, "Where we will get the personnel I do not know for sure, but I do know we will keep a team on the field and continue the game of baseball." He reported 13 Tribesmen were in war plant work and six were 4-F's.

"Naturally we will have to use kids before this season is over. In some ways the situation offers youngsters the opportunity of a lifetime," Boudreau remarked. "Never before have talented youths received the chance to try out for big league clubs they are getting now. Yet in some ways this can backfire to the youngsters' disadvantage. It is harmful to start a kid in the majors before he is ready for fast competition."

Schoolboy Takes Heavy Share Of Ski Meet Honors

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 23 (AP)—Ernest Dion of the Lebanon, N. H. Outing Club, won the Class A 70-meter Olympic ski jump competition in the 23rd annual Washington's Birthday tourney yesterday, but a 16-year-old schoolboy grabbed a big share of the meet's glory.

Dion's jumps of 179 and 182 feet for 145.4 points enabled him to nose out Charles Blum of the Norsemen's Ski Club of New York City. Blum jumped 176 and 174 feet for 144.7 points.

The schoolboy, Robert Colby of the Lake Placid Ski Club's Sno Birds, took Class B honors. His jumps of 166 and 168 feet for 141.1 points would have netted him third place in Class A. This is his first year of competition.

Tied for third in Class A were Per Fuerst, Telemark Ski Club, New York City, and Hann Strand, Bear Mountain Sports Association, with 132.9 points. Fuerst jumped 145 and 160 feet while Strand's totals were 152 and 160 feet.

Ernie Calverley Sinks 518 Points For Ram Quintet

ORONO, Maine, Feb. 23 (AP)—Ernie Calverley of the Rhode Island State College's Rams hung up a national collegiate basketball scoring record of 518 points for the season's total when he dropped in 45 points last night to give his team an easy 115-to-37 win over the University of Maine.

With at least one more game to go, he has scored an average of 27.26 points a game, with his top mark coming a week ago against Northeastern University when he scored 48 points.

A medical discharge from the Army, he has "to take it easy" during a good part of the games.

The previous recognized record was 515 points set a year ago by George Senesky of St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia.

Busy Coach

HEBRON, Ill., Feb. 23 (AP)—Hebron and St. Mary's of Woodstock are favorites to meet in the finals of the district high school basketball tournament tomorrow but Coach Melvin Stuessy probably will be busier than the players.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Loyola (Baltimore) 62, Johns Hopkins 42.
Haverford 48, Rider 46.
Norfolk Navy Training Station 53, Bainbridge Navy Training Station 48.
Ellis Island Coast Guard 65, Camp Kilmer 47.

South

Fort Knox Post 58, Georgetown C. 27.
Georgia ASTP 71, Georgia 39.
Nashville Army Air Center 47, Vanderbilt 17.

Midwest

St. Thomas (Minn.) 68, Macalester 39.
Gustavus-Adolphus (Minn.) 37, Hamline 29.
St. Olaf 43, Carleton 27.
Camp Grant 69, Valparaiso 42.
Peru (Neb.) 66, Midland 45.
Central (Iowa) 60, Simpson 27.
Camp Ellis-De Paul (cancelled).
Fort Leavenworth (Kas.) Fliers 68, K. C. Aircraft Accessories 47.

Southwest

Oklahoma A. & M. 21, Tulsa 24.
Norman Navy Zoomers 43, Childress (Tex.) Fliers 31.
Texas Christian 49, Baylor 29.
Enid (Okla.) Army Air Base 52, Phillips U. 42.

West

Oregon 56, Washington State 38.
Washington 69, Idaho 35.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued from previous page)

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SELL YOUR ANTIQUES
For the Highest Cash Prices
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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY PORTAR, 69 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866

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BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reason. rates; insured; owner-driver; best refs. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ing 2-2366.

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THE JAMES MATHEMATICS DICTIONARY the only modern mathematical dictionary, is being purchased for both home and professional use. It makes one sure, at a trivial cost. Send $3 to THE DIGEST PRESS, Dept. IP, Van Nuys, California

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GIVING registered male, black Doberman to someone having a good home where he can run; gentle, loving, obedient and good watch dog; owner in Navy being transferred. Write Dupuy, R. P. D. Ivyland, Bucks County, Pa. Phone Churchville 32R4.

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 13th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $8 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
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While You Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes—Pens—Pencils—Sets—Engraving.
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3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston —LIB 3913
EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
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Room 306 LAF 3082

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Telephone HUBbard 0681

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THE CAREER WOMAN'S SPEECH CLASS
Practical Instruction Tailored to Your Needs by an Expert. Your Voice Analyzed
Monday Evenings, $20. for 10 sessions
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SINGING AMANDA VIERHELLER STUDIOS
Pittsburgh, 410 Nixon Theatre Building
Residence, 206 Woodland Road
Phones: Atlantic 9353, Sewickley 2047

WALTER LEARY—BARITONE
TEACHER OF SINGING
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SELL US YOUR OLD TRUNKS
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TO FIND your special aptitudes and learn how to use them constructively, consult Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0353, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

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Just Arrived!
New Spring Woolens
Lacey Dress Goods
Wool and Rayon Mixtures
Special $1.98 a Yard
Lovely pastel shades in rose, natural, pale blue, aqua, chard; in wool mixtures. Stunning florals in a new mesh print. Special $1.98 yard.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store

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CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY
■ GIFTS
■ GREETING CARDS
■ ACCESSORIES
Costume Jewelry — Hosiery — Lingerie — Handkerchiefs—Books—Pens—Stationery—Games and Toys

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Belleville 2-4154. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For the Perfect *Permanent Wave*
have the Featheredge Haircut
It is easy to care for
The Dainty Deb Shoppe
GUILLAUME
HAIRDRESSER
Closed Wednesdays
Open Friday Evenings
84 No. Walnut St. OR. 5-9780

ELIZABETH

R. J. GOERKE COMPANY
Jackets and Skirts
Smart and practical.
Wear them together
and you have a
good looking suit.
Wear the jacket
with a skirt. Or
skirt with sweater
or blouse.
Featured in Sportswear, Third Floor

HILGENDORFF'S
For Women

"KALI-STEN-IKS" shoes for Children
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Say it with Flowers
Mrs. M. J. Swan Roselle Park, N. J.
143 Chestnut Street R. O. 4-1813

SALLY LU DRESS SHOP
Dresses and Accessories
Elegance without Extravagance
Juniors, Misses and Half Sizes
Park Theatre Bldg.
25 Westfield Ave. Roselle Park, N. J.

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"Elizabeth's Coziest Restaurant"
Luncheon from 12:00 to 3:00
Dinner from 5:00 to 8:30
Open Sundays from 12:00 to 8:00
Closed on Saturdays
624 Westfield Avenue El. 3-9845

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6014 daily, except Sunday.
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George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

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SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
Headquarters for Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
177 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4300

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning, Repairing, Promptly attended to.
3 Highland Place SO. 2-0537

Blanken Hardware, Inc.
Vegetable and Flower Seed
Fertilizer — Lime
Garden Tools — Lawn Seed
Poultry and Dairy Feed
1988 Springfield Avenue SO. 2-1259

MILLBURN

The Candlelight Shop
Books—Gifts—Cards
Circulating Library
4th WAR LOAN
Mill. 6-0672 318 Millburn Avenue

MONTCLAIR

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
SINCE 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

GILLIS KING
Interiors — Antiques
20 Church Street Montclair
Montclair 2-5452

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-0400

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	H	I	C	A	G	O
H	A	S	■	N	■	R
E	R	L	K	I	N	G
L	E	E	■	M	■	A
A	■	■	B	A	R	N
■	C	■	A	L	A	■
C	H	A	S	S	I	S
■	A	■	S	■	L	■
D	I	D	O	■	■	N
O	N	E	■	P	I	E
U	S	E	L	E	S	S
G	■	M	■	R	A	T
H	O	S	I	E	R	S

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NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Montclair 2-1200, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Spring Woolens
Chambray
Spun Rayons
Novelty Cottons
Also Curtains, Drapes, Lingerie, Hosiery
Montclair Textile Store
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NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

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SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
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$5 to $6.50
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Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

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Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
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FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-0642

PLAINFIELD

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Dunellen 2-6543
Plainfield 6-5950

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 600

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Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
Schweinfurth
Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
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GOSSARD CORSETS
Every type of garment carried in stock.
The Aletha Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings
488 CEDAR LANE TEL. 6-1464

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
A Service to Meet Every Need

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

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Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
at
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington 632 Washington
704 Washington 1136 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

"Mealtime is KUM-UP-TU Time"
TRY A LUNCHEON OR DINNER HERE AND SEE WHAT WE MEAN
KUM-UP-TU THE FRIENDLY EATING PLACE
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

Walton's
20 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why Not Have the Best?

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
New buffet luncheons served in the Provincial Room
222 Newbury Street COM 5370

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

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May we invite you to visit our pleasant dining rooms for lunch or dinner.
Steinway and Soloves by Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly
LUNCH FROM 11:45-2:30 P. M.
DINNER 5:30-9 P. M. Open Sundays
ALBERT W. STENDER, Owner Tel. PL. 6-3400

The Restaurants which usually appear on this page will appear on page two of this edition.

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK (Continued)

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

The House of Kudra FURS
FOR FINE FURS AT REPUTABLE PRICES
999 SOUTH BROAD STREET
TRENTON, N. J.

Hooper's
PAINTS WALLPAPER
FRAMED PICTURES MIRRORS
Visit Our Showroom
8-10 So. Warren Street
Telephone 8228
Established 1854

FASHION SERVICES
Sewing Lessons
Machines for Rent
Sewing Supplies—Monogramming
Dress Alterations
SINGER SEWING CENTRE
12 E. Hanover Street Tel. 3-4021

Fred'k. W DONNELLY & SON
OUTFITTERS · MEN · BOYS
35 EAST STATE ST

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 3-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Gifts for All on Your List
Delightful and Refreshingly New
JEANNETTE'S
Distinctive Gifts
262 E. Broad St. Westfield, N. J.
Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

"BARON'S"
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
"The Rite-Rate Store"
COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY
243 East Broad Street

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

FRIEDEL—HAIRDRESSER
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Specializing in Cold Waves
403A South Avenue Tel. WE. 2-2192

The Largest Drive-in Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

SIEVER'S BAKERY
CONRAD WIRTH, Prop.
117 East Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-4189
Westfield, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
7th HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Mail Orders Filled: WOMEN'S SHOES, MEN'S SHOES, CHILDREN'S SHOES
Famous for Fine Fit and Foremost Fashion

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
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PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
one of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

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Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown Pa.

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387. Hours: 5:30 to 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
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Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pennsylvania
We are featuring special values in Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

Established 1905
BRODY'S
GLENSIDE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
43 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings Phone Ogontz 486
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
YOUR WEDDING RING
will be made especially for you, or you may choose it from our extensive collection.
109 SO. 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

INCOME TAX RETURNS PREPARED
F. L. HORLANDER
2045 N. Park Avenue
Tel. Eves. STE. 2068

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

COLD WAVE
More Beautiful
Lasts Longer
Also machine and machineless permanents
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St.
Pen 5519

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

RECORDS
New Self Service record department, large stock all makes. Pleasant surroundings. Competent personnel.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED REPAIRS
Sell us your spare radio, phono., etc.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION Co. Est. 1926
1615 WALNUT ST. RIT. 3246
Home of the CAPEHART

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

PITTSBURGH—East End

Flowers mean so much yet cost so little.
HIGHLAND FLORAL CO.
6010 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Montrose 2144

READING

For High School Girls We Suggest
POMEROY'S BE-TEEN SHOP
Third Floor — Sizes 10 to 16

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Our Pastry Shop Is Famous for Its
CAKES—COOKIES
PIES—CUSTARDS
DANISH PASTRY
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street
BUY WAR BONDS

Drink ST. LAWRENCE Vitamin D MILK
PHONE 5241

FLOWERS
Giles the Florist
123 South Fifth Street Dial 7168

Bread Is Basic . . . Start with Maier's
ENRICHED WHITE BREAD
640 PARK AVENUE

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE

THE Boston
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired
Dial Scranton 8366

Henry Kuck
ART STORE
226 ADAMS AVENUE
Window Shades and Picture Framing

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Sw. 0600, Media 0123

Be Sure to Back Your RED CROSS Drive
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

UPPER DARBY

For warmth without weight this fine stitch Twin Sweater Set is ideal. Made of 100% Pure zephyr wool with snugly fitting ribbing at waist line. Colors: Navy, Wine, Tan, Maize, Light Blue, Dark Green, Pink and Jockey Red. Sizes 34-40.
Price $7.40
Mail Orders Filled
BLACKSTONE Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 532

WATCH REPAIRING
BAKER and HAMILTON
Watchmakers and Jewelers
7001 GARRETT ROAD BLVD. 4381
(Next to the 69th St. Theatre)
Upper Darby's Finest Equipped Repair Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings Till 10 o'Clock
2 WEEKS' SERVICE ON WATCH REPAIRS

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
It's Great!

WILKINSBURG

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
PENN AVE. and WOOD ST.
4th WAR LOAN
Serving Wilkinsburg Since 1889

YORK

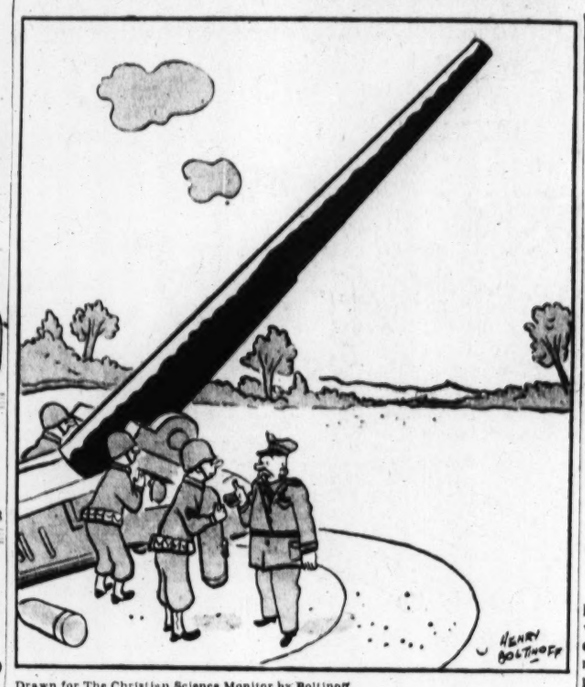
DANIELS
Invitation to Spring
Premier showing exclusive originals
Coats, Suits, Dresses
136 East Market Street York, Pa.

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Boltinoff

"Very good shooting, Ellis. Ever shoot one of these before you joined up?"

Words of Current Interest

Apostle—*A-pos'-l* (*a* as in *sofa*, *o* short).

From the Greek *apostolos*, "one sent forth," "a messenger," and this literal meaning attaches to our English word when used in a general sense. Specifically, it is used to refer to one of the twelve disciples of Jesus.

Approbation — *Ap'-ro-ba'-shun* (first *a* short, second long, *o* quick-long as in *obey*, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

Derived from the Latin *approbare*, "to commend." Webster's defines it as the act of "assenting to the propriety of a thing with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction." It therefore carries a stronger significance than mere "approval."

Barachel (Job. 32:6) — *Bar'-a-kel* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* short). By Webster's second choice, *ba-ra'-kel* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

Bethesda (John 5:2)—*Be-thez'-da* (first *e* quick-long as in *debate*, second short, *a* as in *sofa*).

A pool at Jerusalem, now usually identified, according to Webster's explanation, with the pool between the Temple and the Via Dolorosa.

Buzite (Job 32:6) — *Bu'-zit* (both vowels long).

The region where the Buzites dwelt is not precisely fixed by geographers, but is thought to be in northern Arabia.

Elihu (Job 32:6) — *E-li'-hu* (*e* quick-long as in *event*, *i* and *u* long). This is the proper pronunciation for the Bible name. As a modern given name, it is generally pronounced *el'-i-hu* (*e* and *i* short, *u* long, accent on the first syllable).

Generic — *Je-ner'-ik* (first *e* quick-long as in *debate*, second short, *i* short).

From the Latin *genus*, "kind" or "sort," with the idea of many individuals having a common origin. The meaning of the English adjective is equivalent to "general," that is, applicable to all individuals belonging to a given genus or kind.

Brevities

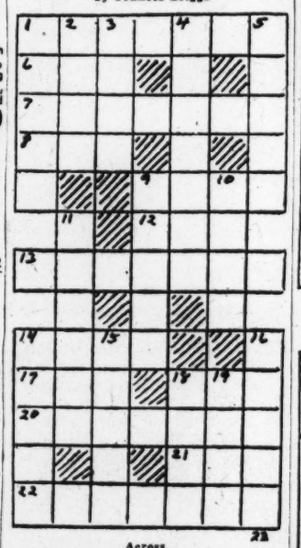
A geologist says there is no real oil shortage. Has this gentleman tried to go anywhere by automobile recently?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Cutting ourselves up into 48 republics, a la Russe, would never do, as we're the type that would arrive at the Ohio line without our passport.—Detroit News.

We wonder if, after this war, we can expect statues of tanks in our parks instead of soldiers on horses. —Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What city is called by Sandburg "City of the Big Shoulders"?
6—Possesses.
7—In Teutonic folklore, what is name of spirit of mischief which haunts Black Forest?
8—Shelter.
9—What is a covered building for storing hay, grain, and other farm products?
12—What State of U. S. is traveler's starting point in "Oh! Susanna" (abbr.)?
13—What is main frame of an automobile?
14—What character in mythology purchased as much land as might be enclosed with hide of a bull?
17—Unity.
18—What is a dessert mentioned in rhyme about Georgy Porgy?
20—What is an antonym of "serviceable"?
21—The bandicoot is what?
22—Those who deal in hosiery are called what?

Down

1—What is a pincerlike claw in crustaceans and arachnids?
2—What creature has long hind legs?
3—What is poetic name for an island?
4—Characters in stories told by Uncle Remus are what?
5—What instrument is played by one or more keyboards?
6—Is Ezio Pinza a tenor or basso?
10—What is a wooden or iron fence placed as a guard on deck of a ship?
11—Fetters are what?
14—What is the paste of bread?
15—What is given name of Mr. Taylor, composer of instrumental suite "Through the Looking Glass"?
16—What are studied in caliology?
18—What word is used after French proper names to distinguish a father from his son?
19—City of Munich is on what river?

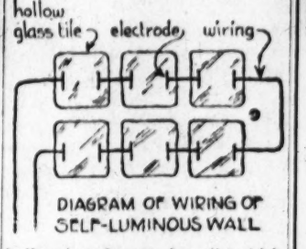
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Walls Can Transmit Sunlight By Day and Become Self-Luminous at Night?

Walls which are not transparent but freely transmit diffused sunlight by day and which become self-luminous by night are proposed by Mr. Edward B. Baker of Detroit.

This remarkable result is accomplished by making the walls of



hollow translucent glass tile which will permit the light of day to enter in diffused form. Although made of glass, the wall insures privacy, because it scatters the rays of light that pass through it to an extent that makes vision through it impossible.

The hollow tiles are in effect individual fluorescent lamps which glow softly at night when an electric current is passed through the wires built into the tiles, as indicated in the accompanying diagram.

One may thus have luminous walls by night and by day.

* * *

If Gas Can Be Carried in an Open Container, Like a Beaker or Pitcher?

We usually think of gas as being lighter than air and, consequently, as requiring a container closed on all sides. Some gases, however, are considerably heavier than air and may, therefore, be carried in containers that are open at the top.

Carbon dioxide is an example of a gas that is heavier than air. It is colorless and odorless and lends itself to some interesting laboratory demonstrations, since it can be carried about in a beaker and poured like water.

Carbon dioxide gas will not support combustion, so its "pourability" may effectively be demonstrated by pouring the gas from an open container down an open V-shaped trough to smother the flame of a lighted candle placed at the bottom of the trough.

Because of its tendency to settle and form a smothering "blanket" over the coals and embers, carbon dioxide gas is an effective fire extinguished. **W. P. Keasbey**

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Shafer

"I understand that Private Ames was in the guardhouse at the time he painted this."

In Lighter Vein

Orders Are Orders

A country doctor on his rounds narrowly escaped running over a Home Guard writhing in apparent agony in the middle of the road. Stopping his car he got out, bent over the man, and asked, "What's the matter? Where's the pain?"

"There isn't any pain," the man replied. "This road is supposed to be a deep river, and I can only swim on my back."—Exchange.

Big Purse

"My dear, I never imagined you would marry the man you did," said Gladys.

"Neither did I," replied her friend. "I disliked his ways, but I adored his means."—Answers.

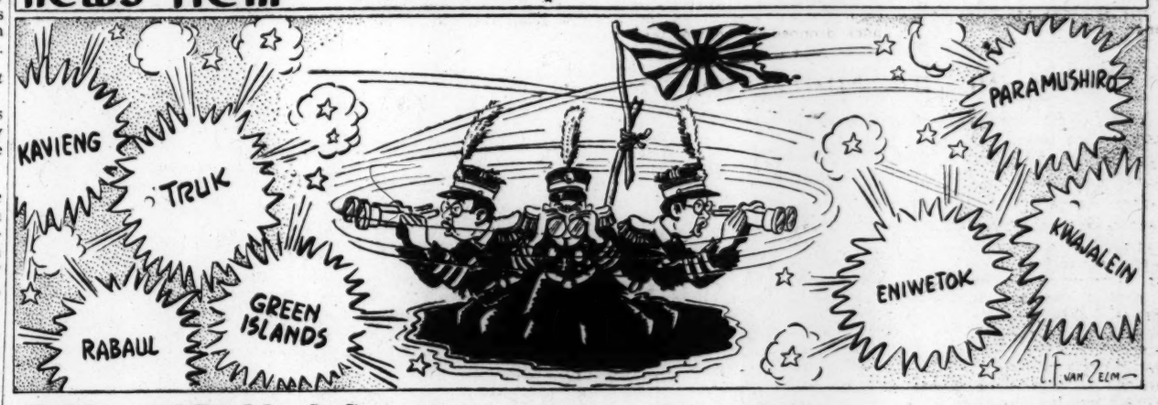
A Verse for Today . . .

Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.— I Cor. 5:8

American Trees

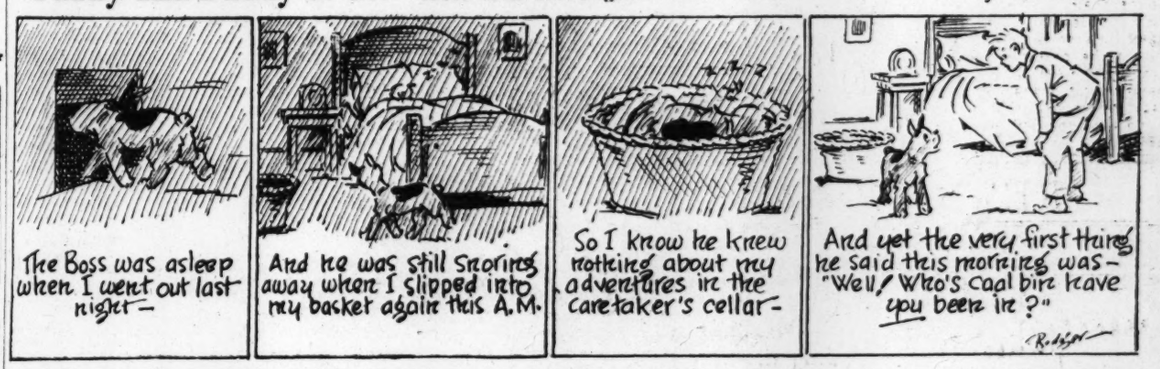
There are 862 species of trees growing in the United States and 228 varieties and 87 hybrids, a total of 1,177 different kinds of trees; only 104 or of commercial importance.

NEWS ITEM— DRIVING HIM DIZZY!



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*How Did He Figure That Out?*

By Le Pelley


The Boss was asleep when I went out last night—
And he was still snoring away when I slipped into my basket again this A.M.
So I know he knew nothing about my adventures in the caretaker's cellar—
And yet the very first thing he said this morning was—"Well! Who's coal bin have you been in?"

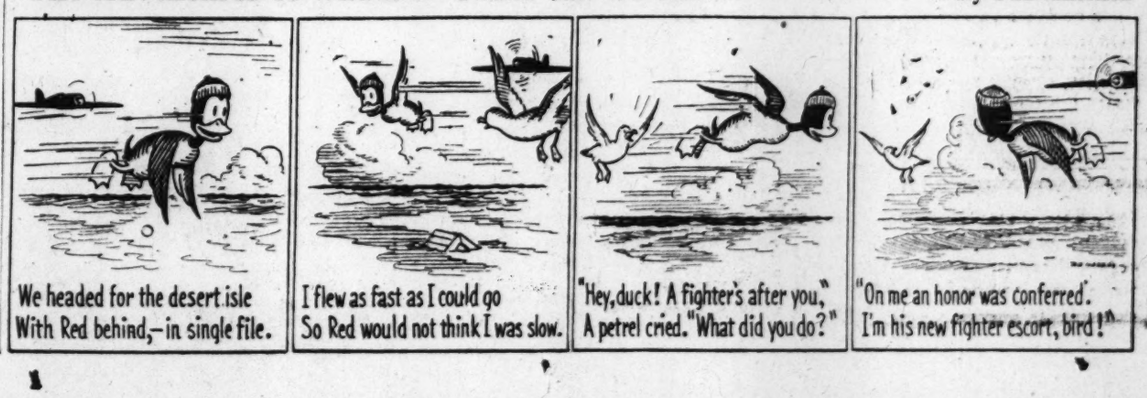
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hmmm—an Expert*

By Rodgers

HOW IS IT YOU ONLY GOT "FAIR" IN SPELLING ?
I DON'T KNOW..... WHEN IT COMES TO SPELLING I'm THE SMARTEST BOY IN THE ROOM...
Hmm... THERE SEEMS TO BE A DIFFERENCE IN OPINION !
WELL.. IT'S A FACT...
I'm THE ONLY ONE IN THE CLASS THAT CAN SPELL A WORD MORE THAN ONE WAY !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Thanks Just the Same*

By The Hagers


We headed for the desert isle With Red behind,—in single file.
I flew as fast as I could go So Red would not think I was slow.
"Hey, duck! A fighter's after you," A petrel cried. "What did you do?"
"On me an honor was conferred. I'm his new fighter escort, bird!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1944 • *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* (8) • PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Politics—and Taxes

There is far more politics than finance in the controversy between President Roosevelt and Congress on the tax bill. We believe the President was mistaken in rejecting the additional revenue the measure provided—a net gain of something over $1,000,000,000, if potential social security taxes be subtracted.

Yet the paucity of this sum compared with the $58,000,000,000 deficit for this year is one plain sign that the struggle is less over revenue than over fundamental social and political attitudes. It is part of the whole conflict between the President and the coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats that has flared up over subsidies and the soldiers' vote and which bids fair to deadlock legislation until November.

To take the veto briefly as a question of taxation, here is the picture as we see it: The bill is miserably inadequate either as an anti-inflation or debt-reducing measure. Congress has been woefully timid about taxing in this election year. It has left tax legislation in a complicated mess.

But the Administration has not been as guiltless as the veto message would make it appear. The bill proposed by the Treasury was much simpler and much more courageous about excise levies on luxuries. It also taxed the low-income brackets more heavily than critics have recognized, but it placed most of the burden on the politically "softer" upper brackets, at the same time Secretary Morgenthau was conceding that "four-fifths of the income of the Nation is going to people earning less than $5,000 a year."

The Treasury as well as Congress opposed a sales tax. Both Congress and the Treasury failed to provide any adequate method of taxing the new money—as by an individual excess profits tax—while safeguarding the white-collar folk who have had little or no increase in income. Congress is primarily responsible for a poor tax bill, but the President assumes a grave responsibility when he throws out even the meager revenue it provides.

Here are some political aspects of the veto:

For most of last year Mr. Roosevelt placated Congress, particularly wooing the Southern Democrats, in an effort to obtain unity behind his war and peace plans. But in his annual message and several times since he has openly challenged Congress. Now, instead of allowing the tax bill to become law without his signature and then making a new demand for anti-inflationary, debt-reducing taxes, he sharply attacks Congress.

His charge that one part of the bill is a tax-relief measure "not for the needy but for the greedy" sounds particularly like campaign talk. And in his quarrel with Congress on subsidies for consumers and on the ballot for soldiers, Mr. Roosevelt is taking a position that is well designed to please the larger number of voters.

Is the President wiser politically than his opponents? Asking for higher taxes does not look like a popular move. But if the war drags on and becomes much tougher—as Mr. Churchill seems to expect—the atmosphere may change. The public may become more ready to tighten its belt—to accept not only more taxes but a national service act. And the conservative Democrats seeking re-election may find it difficult to explain their opposition to the President—particularly if he backs their opponents in the primaries. His "purge" in 1938 was not very successful, but apparently he has chosen his ground for a fight, and some members of Congress will now take a second look back home to make sure of their own ground.

Mr. Churchill Reports

When Mr. Churchill, in his report to Parliament, said the "Nazi party and the generals have decided to hang together," he meant, of course, just that. But the tone of his speech shows he is conscious of the fact that it would have been easier to hang them separately. All his information—"and I have a good deal"—adds up in the British Prime Minister's view to something more grim than a guarantee that the war in Europe can be won in 1944.

The military crisis is not past; it is coming. Those who have the best information on what Germany can muster to meet the Allied attack sense that the crisis can be as sharp as that which occurred after the fall of France. The roles of the participants will be reversed, but the solution may be as delicately balanced on the point of time as it proved to be during the Battle of Britain. At such a moment, says Mr. Churchill, postwar politics may have to wait.

Nevertheless, Mr. Churchill could not quite avoid politics. His report on the military progress of Marshal Tito and the less inspiring conduct of the Mihailovic forces, while a plain statement of reasons for pursuing certain military policies in matters of supply and support for Yugoslav fighters, must nonetheless have political consequences in the Balkans. Mr. Churchill could not omit a reference to the Polish question, and here postwar politics was involved in an outline of a Poland not perceptibly different from that already conceived in Moscow.

His references to Italy, however, were references to military necessity. And if a single thread can be traced in his report it is that there is enough room for misunderstanding among the Allies on questions of purely military character without introducing a single political question that can possibly be postponed.

Mr. Churchill's statement that air attacks on Germany would be increased to proportions not yet imagined seems to hint that something remains to be done in the air before a land attack can be assured of success. This statement was given a positive quality, however, by the mounting air attacks reported even as Mr. Churchill spoke. His statistics on the contribution of Britain on the sea, in the air, and on land seemed directed toward Moscow, where German interpretations of the Churchill address may be read as hinting that it means a postponement of the invasion until fall.

Those hoping for an easy way to victory never find it in Mr. Churchill's speeches. There are no merely optimistic signposts in this one. There is an undertone of confidence—an absolute certainty, fact-based—that the tools are ready, but that steady hands and clear heads, and an eye on the ball, are as urgently needed as ever.

Brotherhood Week

Brotherhood Week, established in the peacetime of eleven years ago in the United States, has special significance in a world at war. Its observance is particularly appropriate on the part of a nation enlisted to defeat an enemy whose creed of race superiority and rejection of man's brotherhood has brought forth such destruction.

American servicemen abroad are comrades-in-arms with Indian, Arab, Italian, with Christian, Jew, and Moslem. At home where the fires of battle have not melted the icy paths of prejudice, there is a vital need of learning and practicing more of the virtues of brotherhood this week and every week. And the straightest path thereto is not simply tolerance among differing faiths but a greater understanding of God as the One Father.

The fruits of such an understanding are immeasurable. The Founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, has said: "God is Father, infinite, and this great truth, when understood in its divine metaphysics, will establish the brotherhood of man, end wars, and demonstrate 'on earth peace, good will toward men.'"

Soldiers' Vote

Continued failure of Senate and House conferees to produce a solution for the servicemen's vote dilemma is disturbing. Although constitutional factors may not be the actual motivation for much of the opposition to permitting soldiers to vote in a simple, uniform manner, these legal questions still dominate public utterances of the conferees.

It is hard to see how the compromise proposed by Representative Worley—letting individual States pass on validity of the Federal ballots—could be rejected. The only thing left that we might suggest would be for the States to give formal ratification to the Federal ballot plan. This would require special legislative sessions in some States, but the cause certainly justifies extending such effort and expense.

If the conferees do not soon get together on some such unquestionably sound legal basis the unhappy conviction will be forced upon many Americans, including those presently under arms, that for unworthy reasons of their own a willful congressional group disbelieves in a fundamental tenet of American democracy.

Armchair Strategist—Approved Type

Our Readers Say—

Government by the People

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is important that at the conclusion of this World War all nations which have had practical experience in democratic government and who have the will to set up popular government again, should also lay down a government for the settlement of differences between their nationals, according to law.

As all democratic government is based on the individual man, it should be carefully noted that it is impossible to set up democratic international government unless it, too, is based on the individual man as its unit. The danger is that this fundamental, and very simple truth concerning government will be overlooked, and, indeed, is being overlooked by some speakers on this subject.

We, the people, are responsible. We make the laws we obey. Opposed to this healthy state of affairs is the sickly belief that some great Power, or combination of Powers has the "right" to impose its will on the rest of the world. Only for its good, of course! This is another version of the old "divine right of kings" theory that we knocked on the head in this country about 250 years ago.

Let us see that we base all our governments on the divine right of man and vigilantly guard against suggestions coming from our own people, which we would immediately denounce if they came from an Axis source.

LESLIE BUCKLE
Hull, England

A Service Act to Define Duties

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you very much for your editorial "For National Service." I agree heartily.

We have five boys in the service of their country. The two last to go did not take their war jobs seriously. Many a person can attest to the same condition all over the Nation. Immediately upon "having their duties more clearly defined" by enlisting in the Navy, they are doing work which is much more strenuous and getting paid less.

The knowledge of where our country needs us most would be to me a wonderful thing. I feel sure that I and other mothers would be glad to do our share if we had "our duties more clearly defined." I for one will write our Congressman urging that something be done about it.

(MRS.) ELEANOR G. HARMAN
Montclair, N. J.

Only One Man?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As citizens of a great nation struggling with many crucial problems, it behooves us to be watchful and vigilant, not only that our soldiers may win a war against oppression, but lest we fail, while our attention is glued to the crisis across the water, to guard against oppression at home.

Should we admit there is only one man in this vast country capable of bearing the burden of national leadership in time of war, then we may as well admit the ultimate need of a dictatorship. But do we admit this? Need we? The German and Italian people admitted such and are now paying the price for their stupidity.

I write hoping that more of this country's people may pray faithfully for divine guidance of our national leaders and of ourselves as voters.

S. L. G.
Pembroke, Maine

Wants 5-Cent Rides Again

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that the Boston Elevated is making money hand over fist, what with the booming war industries, why can't we car riders in the Greater Boston area have restored to us that former schedule of 5-cent streetcar and bus rides that was ruthlessly slaughtered a few years ago? It would save us workers a lot of nickels—especially us whose incomes have not increased since the war.

R. J. S.
Arlington, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Gridiron Good Neighbor

The Wide Horizon

By Sydney A. Clark

In the Autumn of 1941, and again just now in the recent Autumn and present Winter, I have been thrown into close contact in Mexico City with a college classmate, Coach Bernard A. (Bud) Hoban, who was and is coaching the football team of Mexico University. Through him I have had a rare opportunity and have become convinced that sport in Latin lands is not only our good neighbor but our Best Neighbor.

Anyone who examines the facts will quickly realize that sport is the axiomatic enemy of all that goes to make the spirit of fascism. Mussolini, in his heyday, could not bear the thought of one of his teams, in any sport, losing to another under foreign colors. He was instantly outraged and the game became an international incident, leading to riots and strained relations. In his own personal efforts to be a champion on the tennis court he reached a peak of absurdity (with frightened opponents and "fixed" umpires) that made the free sporting world laugh.

Then Hitler came along in the same mold and made such a travesty of the 1936 Olympics in Berlin that close-up movie views of Hitler at the Olympics were never shown in any part of the United States, but I saw them, in an hour-length show, in Helsinki in 1939. Never for a moment did he enjoy the sport. He suffered through it, in agony lest a decadent foreigner, or even a non-Aryan, should surpass one of his own blond Nordics and thus cast shame upon the Master Race.

* * *

The obverse of this medal of depravity is the gleaming spirit of honest competition which is a basic source of strength to the United Nations. Its power in Mexico is great and growing. In 1941 I saw and heard seven thousand persons cheer themselves hoarse at a football game between the University of Mexico and the Politécnico of the same city. In 1943, twelve thousand persons attended the same and other games. In 1944 I have listened in while my friend "el coach" talked in halting but effective Spanish to a group of Mexican football coaches who would not let him go for more than two hours. When finally he "escaped" with me, the coaches lingered on and on, still arguing about the fine points in "futbol."

These Mexican boys play excellent football. In spite of the lack of background and training, the Mexican teams play a rugged, fast game. Against Randolph Field, Texas, a Cotton Bowl competitor, the University of Mexico, outweighed 28 pounds to a man, made an excellent showing, as half-a-dozen witnesses have reported to me.

Over 7,000 boys are now playing football in Mexico, most of them ill-equipped but all of them enthusiastic. These boys are the future leaders of Mexico. The more we can foster their love for this great game and the oftener we can arrange for inter-American contests, the sooner will complete understanding and mutual respect develop.

* * *

I would say that the Mexican football players whom I have seen in action and have met socially are as fine specimens of the human race as I have ever seen anywhere. They show no trace of truculence, nor of animosity toward the Colossus of the North (tiresome phrase), nor anything but sheer good will and eagerness for better sport.

If the United States, not in any spirit of patronage but to help Allied devotees of what is to them a very new field and conception of sport, were to lend-lease a few hundred football uniforms, complete with headgear, to Mexican youth, it would do more good—I am convinced—than do most "ambassadors of good will" or even some forms of technical aid.

These football lads have their coteries of smaller lads who idolize them and follow in their steps. The circle spreads with subtle and potent force. The central idea of it—unalterable fairness in combat—is a mounting tower of friendly strength. It is our Best Neighbor in Latin lands.

"A Free Press Needs Women"

An Intimate Message From Wellesley

By Mary Hornaday

(Excerpts from an address at Wellesley College)

In Washington, the usual form of salutation at press conferences is still "Good morning, gentlemen," though today women sometimes make up nearly half the attendance.

To give you some idea of how women journalists have increased in number in recent years, and especially since the war began, I compiled some figures. When I started to work as a member of the Washington staff of The Christian Science Monitor 16 years ago, there were 12 women members of the press galleries of Congress. Now there are 98. Only three or four women were accredited to the President's press conferences then. Today, 37 out of the 400 correspondents entitled to attend are women. Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference, which on her insistence remains open to women only, has 55 members and does not, as Parade once reported, serve tea and cakes.

These women do not "cover" just women. You see them in the Senate and House galleries writing about legislation; you see them at the State Department interviewing Secretary of State Hull or buttonholing ambassadors; you see them at labor conferences and political conventions.

There are no official discriminations against women reporters today in the national capital, though there are still professional ones. Women, for instance, cannot become members of the National Press Club, nor attend speeches given by officials to the press in the club's domain. They belong to the White House Correspondents Corps and pay the same dues as men, but are not allowed to attend its annual dinner. The few women who are eligible for membership in the Overseas Writers, made up of men who have worked abroad, cannot belong. We have about decided it is better to meet each barrier to our professional progress as individuals, not as organized women.

Some of Washington's many women reporters have their jobs because they are competent and useful to the papers they serve. Others have them because they are above the mental caliber of the men that could be hired today. When the war is over, the long-experienced will probably stay in newspaper jobs. Whether the newcomers will hold on, depends on how useful they make themselves between now and the time the men in the armed forces come back.

Women have long been considered indispensable on newspapers for a certain type of writing—the so-called "color" or "glamour" story, such as the recent Pentagon interview with Clark Gable, back from the front.

These stories were the "meat" of the old-fashioned "sob sister" whose prima donna-ish ways turned newspaper offices upside down. I remember one of the last survivors of this clan ordering a Secret Service man away from his post at Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's New York press conference because he blocked her view of Madame!

The night I turned in my first newspaper story, the veteran telegrapher who sent it over the old Morse telegraph to Boston remarked, "You write like a man." He meant it as a compliment. I took it that way, but since I have sometimes wondered.

Eve Curie, I remind myself, does not "write like a man." Anne O'Hare McCormick does not "write like a man." Women, they have shown, can have the same firmness and conciseness of expression that man-directed newspapers have long fostered and still contribute a new note of sympathy and compassion that they have long expressed in family life the world over. I do not mean that men's writings cannot express these qualities which the world today so sorely needs, but women have within them a special faculty for convincing editors and the public that it doesn't take a scare or a fight to make a headline.

Nearly every newspaperwoman has ambitions to become a foreign correspondent but few have attained that desire thus far. Only a handful have become war correspondents. It takes long and persistent persuading before American generals will give permission for women to go to the front, but two reporters—Doris Fleeson and Helen Kilpatrick—have recently been at the Italian front and Sonia Tomara did real war reporting from China. Several of us have tried to get Mrs. Roosevelt to take us on her global jaunts but have been unsuccessful.

Not all women will achieve the careers in journalism they dream about, but everyone who writes a newspaper story can help women to become permanently at home in newspaper offices and make editors see that a free press needs women's thinking as well as men's.

Letter to a Valued Friend

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Dear Jim:

You have asked me what I think of your letter and the newspaper clipping urging in effect a negotiated peace on the basis that all the wrong can't be on the Axis side.

This is how my thoughts ran as I read it:

Here is a man whose professional standing must give him some influence in any community he chooses to serve, of whose genuine interest in the public welfare I have had evidence, and for whom I have deep personal regard.

Then I read your letter again.

I couldn't help wondering if you realized how different this missive was from the ones you used to enclose when sending your checks to the butcher's, the baker's, and the subscription department of the local paper. Remember? You showed me the folders one evening. You said you put one in every envelope you sent out to business houses. Those folders advocated Clarence Streit's plan for a federation of the democratic world.

I could agree you were working for lasting peace when you did that. But I cannot feel you are working for peace if you urge negotiations with an unbeaten Axis. There is all the difference in the world, to my way of thinking, between efforts to organize and enforce peace under law and attempts merely to bring about an armistice with an enemy who attempted to destroy such organization as we had already achieved.

There is just one reason why we could even dare to negotiate a peace with the Axis today, and that is because we are so much better armed than when the democracies made the "peace" of Munich. It was because we would not or could not risk war in 1938 that we finally failed to preserve peace.

You can figure that out by looking down your own quiet street: there is someone in uniform ready to take the risks of physical combat just around the corner.

I admit our armies are not policemen in the sense that they will bring alleged criminals before an impartial court. But they are the next best thing we have. In fact, if we had the court, we might call them policemen.

And so I come to another reason why I cannot agree with you about a peace short of complete victory. There is nothing in "Mein Kampf" to make me think Hitler wants anything like the kind of world Clarence Streit wants. Hitler professes no respect for Bills of Rights, for individual rights or national rights. What is "right" for the German people has to be "right" for the world, if we ask Hitler. Clarence Streit is urging voluntary organization of all democratic peoples to secure peace. That means that what is right for any must be right for all.

We should have little more to talk about with the Axis after a negotiated peace, unless you intend to count on our armed might to keep the talk going. If so, we must preserve that might. A negotiated peace would tend to demobilize our power before real peace had been won.

Now, I would not have you understand that I believe a victory over the Axis will automatically provide a world federation. Far from it. We shall not do badly if we just manage to hold together the nucleus of orderly power we have managed to concentrate in the military association of the Big Three—the United States, Britain, and Russia. But I am convinced (1) that in the preservation of this power lies our best earthly hope of developing peaceful agencies to settle international disputes and (2) that when Americans urge a negotiated peace they tend to destroy this nucleus of order.

We shall not, by negotiating a peace with an unbeaten Axis, gain anything toward the kind of world we want. We shall give the foe an opportunity to re-organize his power, rebuild his war factories, and re-form his alliances for the kind of world he wants.

If you are talking about any other kind of peace—a peace in which he would be deprived of the ability to do these things—then you are talking about the kind of peace he is now fighting so hard to prevent, and the kind of peace we must still fight for.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 Three months .$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.